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'TIS PASSED.

BY H. F.

"Would that I were a child again!
In mother's fond arms clasped,
Then would I spurn with proud disdain
This old age! But 'tis passed."

Or give me back glad boyhood's days,
Then would I breathe my last,
Its sunshine ever will I praise
And die a boy! 'Tis passed.

"Return, bright age of twenty-one,
Amongst the gayest classed.
There will I rest and say well done,
And die! 'Tis passed, 'tis passed."

O, Prince of Manhood, silvery gray—
That dost with mine contrast.
Give me your age, for mine, I pray,
But even this—I've passed.

And from his death-bed calls in vain,
"O, Life—thou fleetest fast."
Give me my Old Age back again;
But ah! 'Tis passed, 'tis passed.

Then let us ever love to live,
Climb to the highest mast,
For never will the present give
Us back the happy past.

Written Expressly for the Toledo Blade.

Throne and Scaffold.

A Historical Romance

BY ERNEST WARREN.

BOOK I—THE ABBOTT.

CHAPTER XIV.

IN THE DEAD OF NIGHT.

Godfrey Tavener, though wholly recovered from his wounds, still continued to occupy the small chamber contrived in the thickness of the masonry of the keep, and thither he had retired at an early period of the night.

Of all those who had listened entranced to the graphic descriptions of court and field, with which the Earl of Surrey had favored them, none had hung more eagerly than Godfrey upon his words, for they opened out to him fields of ambition which hitherto had been strange to him.

As a retainer of the Earl of Castletowers he had no higher goal for his ambition than to achieve distinction in the rude warfare closely allied to brigandage, of which the attack upon the Abbey of Totteridge was a specimen, possibly to attain to the dignity of knighthood, with the almost certainty of a violent death and a soldier's grave, but the eloquent words of the young Earl had opened out to him a vista of glory and renown, the approval of royalty, the smiles of beauty, and the plaudits of the country. In imagination he saw himself brilliantly attired, one of the gallant throng around the throne, or cased in polished armor tilting in the lists and overthrowing brave knights of high repute; nor were his fancies wholly confined to bloodless encounters, for again he pictured himself heroically leading a desperate charge against the French, and being knighted on the field of victory for his prowess.

Full of youth and hope, and energy, feeling within him the spirit to accomplish great things, filled with ardor and romance, the words of the Earl of Surrey, had had an effect upon him little short of enchantment.

He not only saw the scenes described, but positively figured in them and his actual surroundings were forgotten, in this glimpse of a new existence. Then in a moment all vanished, and he knew himself to be but a humble retainer of the Earl of Castletowers, one moreover, shunned by his companions, and in disgrace with his Lord, who, greatest and most terrible humiliation, had deprived him of his sword.

Unremarked, unnoticed, he had silently stolen away from the crowd of listeners who thronged around the young Earl, and in the darkness of that little chamber, within the massive stone walls, had cursed the cruel fate which bound him to a life in which neither honor nor glory were to be obtained for the seeking, and passionately he contrasted his existence with that of one who, attached to the court, had fortune in the scabbard of his sword, and favor on the tip of a ready tongue.

Casting himself upon the rude mattress of reeds which formed his couch, without removing his clothes, he tossed from side to side, until sleep at last came to his relief, and in his dreams he saw the realization of all his wishes, and knew not they were but phantoms of the brain.

In that vision of the night, he thought he lay within a tent upon the eve of battle, but not as a mere humble retainer, but as one having authority, and upon whom the issue of the day depended.

Then it seemed to him, as if the curtains of his tent were parted, and a tall, stern, armor-clad man stood before him, who called him by his name and bade him rise. A second time his name was repeated, and so strong was the illusion, that waking he sprang from his pallet crying:

"I am here."

It was a cruel awakening, for the moon rays struggling through the carelessly drawn drapery which shielded the door, showed him the familiar cell and brought him back to the knowledge of what he truly was.

A dream. All a dream. Nothing but a dream!

Then with a sudden start of alarm he drew back to the wall, and instinctively laid his hand upon his dagger hilt, for there, emerging from the grim, black shadow, was the tall, stern figure he had seen in his vision.

Hurriedly he made the sign of the cross.

"Who and what art thou?" he asked.

"Thou knowest me not, Godfrey?"

"Pardon, my good Lord?" said he, kneeling at the feet of the Earl of Castletowers, for it was he. "Pardon, gracious Lord, but I slept, and in my dreams methought that—but 'twas an idle dream, My Lord—'twas nothing."

"Tush, boy; dreams are but for silly maidens—follow me; I have that to tell thee which will drive such idle fancies from thy head."

All wondering and hardly able to separate in his own mind, the vision from the reality, Godfrey made haste to accompany the Earl, who pulling aside the hangings which shielded the door, passed out upon the embattled terrace, now flooded with the glorious light of a full moon.

Beyond the warders at their post not a living soul was stirring, not a sound broke the stillness of the night.

Far below them the fertile plain lay sleeping in the moonlight, while the forest trees and ruined Abbey gleamed spectrally through the blue haze, like the phantoms of themselves.

Not altogether without fear, Godfrey followed the Lord of Risborough as he led the way down the steep stone steps, neither speaking a word. Then the Earl pushed open the iron-bound door which which led to his private apartments, whither few of the household had ever penetrated, and beckoned the youth to follow him.

The Earl threw himself wearily back into the heavy carved chair, while Godfrey stood anxiously waiting before him, but it was some minutes before he spoke.

"Thou knowest I love thee, boy?"

"Aye, my good lord."

"And wouldst serve thee?"

"I seek no more than to do my Lord's bidding."

"By my troth, I believe thee. It would please me well could I keep thee with me, but 'twould not be to thy good that all thy days should be passed within the walls of Risborough. Thou art brave and thou art honest, and I would fain thou shouldest have a chance of making for thyself a name whereof the world should hear. Dost follow me, Godfrey?"

"Aye, my Lord, and if it be not ungrateful, I would say that I too have longings to see the world, to fight my way into the foremost ranks of those who are their country's boast, and if I fail—I can but try—and die."

"A true knightly motto, boy, go on and fear not. I have a mission for thee which will mar or make thee."

"I attend my Lord's commands."

"Mark me well, Godfrey, the powerful are not always at ease, and I who here in Risborough and Warsdale am as mighty as King Harry himself, have enemies who compass my destruction. See thou this parchment scroll? 'Tis that the Earl of Surrey brought hither yester morn and means my ruin."

"But who dare venture—?"

"Many dare venture; but stay, thou must know all, that thou mayst understand the work thou hast in hand. Listen, then. When awhile since, I myself, had audience with the King, it was to obtain his sanction to the destruction of Totteridge Abbey, the annexation of the land, the confiscation of the plate and treasure. The jewels and gold garnered by the monks were well known to be of enormous value, and of these, one-fourth was to be my reward, three-fourths the portion of the King."

"The lion's share to the King, the lion's work to the Earl," said Godfrey, boldly.

"Aye! 'twas so; but I believed that I was strong, and where I was most weak, I kept the spoils from the Abbey, and thought that, at the most, a smaller portion would suffice to shield me from the King's resentment; but enemies have been at work, boy, and have stabbed me behind my back."

"But who hath done this thing?"

"I know not, but maybe I can hazard a shrewd guess, but see the result. This accursed letter, brought me by the son of England's noblest Duke, who yet it misdoubts me is a traitor to his King, this devilish paper sets forth with the fiendish cunning of a scrivener's skill, all the misdeeds laid to my charge one by one. Herein am I charged with cruelty, brutality, the murder of the Abbot, and here—and that is where the shoe pinches—with having appropriated to mine own use, the spoils of the Abbey, the property of his most gracious majesty, whom Heaven preserve."

"And what means the King's displeasure?"

"It means," answered the Earl bitterly, "that to 'our trusty and well beloved Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey,' I am ordered to surrender the castle of Risborough, with all lands appertaining thereto, all treasure, household stuff, and so on, in the scrivener's maddening jargon, unless—oh, yes, in verity there is a little "unless," a tiny loophole of escape—I know these men—unless I make instantly full and complete reparation. Aha! these hell-hounds know their business. What is a castle on a crag to them, so long as they have the fingering of the treasure from the wealthy Abbey? Curses on them. 'Twas a planned thing from the first. The work, the shame—if shame there be attaching to it—for *me*; the plunder for the King. Oh, if I dared—if I only dared resist! But 'tis madness to think of it. Trapped, decoyed, duped, caught in a snare of my own setting! I am not the first whom Harry of England has deceived, in order that he might minister to his royal needs. Hush, boy—I know not what I say; forget my words, or thy head and mine may pay the penalty."

"Then what is my Lord's pleasure?"

"Talk not to me of pleasure. Harken—to save my land, my castle, and perchance my life, I must without delay make restitution. The spoils from the Abbey were greater, far more valuable, than even the King or those who have his ear have dreamt of. Everything must go to him, every ounce of gold, every precious stone, each cup and cross, each dish and flagon—these must go forthwith to the King, and thou Godfrey Tavener must be their bearer."

"*I*, my good Lord?"

"Even so. On mule back shall the treasure be conveyed; thou shalt have an escort, the best and trustiest of my men, and when the King comes to hear of the addition to his ever impoverished exchequer and reads the cunningly devised letter, of which thou shalt also be the bearer, I wager me the gold will purchase my pardon, and that Risborough Castle will never call my Lord of Surrey master."

"But, my Lord, I—"

"Ha! Dost thou shirk the charge? Is it that I am deceived in thee, Godfrey Tavener, and that thou fearest—"

"Fear?" interrupted the youth, standing dauntless before the Earl, his handsome eyes aglow with indignation at the phrase. "Though every tree were a foe, and every stone a peril, I would ask no better lot than to go."

"Bravely said. Thou shalt want for nothing to make thy progress in fitting condition. Be thy arms my care, I warrant me thou shalt have no fault to find. From my stable choose what horse thou wilt, and I well e'en send my trusty Captain, honest Vamp, with thee, for he is a brave and a cunning rogue withal, and may do thee a service."

"And when is it my Lord's pleasure we should start."

"Immediately; every hour is of consequence. Harken again, young Godfrey, I seek not to disguise from thee that the service is one of danger and difficulty, but as the perils are many, so is the reward great. It will mar thee, or make thee, Godfrey. Pray heaven it be the foundation of thy fortune."

"An it rest with me, my Lord, I shall not fail."

"Know further that in my letter I shall specially commend thee to the King, and I doubt not that ere the new year young Godfrey Tavener will be ruffling it with the best, at Hampton or at Greenwich. Return not hither unless thou wilt. There be those about the court who can better further thy interests than he whom now thou serverst. Go now, and remember above all things, discretion and—silence. Speak not of this matter, till I give thee leave."

Godfrey Tavener knelt at the Earl's feet and kissed his hand.

"Rise, Godfrey, rise," said the Earl, with something akin to emotion in his voice. "I love thee, boy, and that for a reason which one day thou shalt learn—but not yet—not yet. I send thee on my own business and to compass mine own safety, but my heart goes with thee, Godfrey, and should, perchance, evil befal thee on the road, it will be a sorry day when they bring the news to me—but, tush, 'tis an ill preparation for a journey, this old wife's croaking. Go, lad. Thou hast all before thee. Go, and win your spurs."

With these words, he laid his hand upon Godfrey's shoulder, as he opened the heavy nail-studded door and let him forth into the sharp, chill air of an October morning.

As Godfrey mounted the steps on to the castle platform the sun shot his first rays above the eastern hills and they fell upon his fresh, fair face.

"I accept it as an omen of good fortune," he cried in exultation.

CHAPTER XV.

THE DAWN OF A NEW LIFE.

It was hard for Godfrey Tavener, on the morning following his memorable interview with the Earl of Castletowers, to decide rightly in his own mind how much of the events of the preceding evening were solid tact, how much illusionary vision.

The partial realization of his hopes had followed so closely upon his awaking that it was not strange, considering the superstition of the times, which trusted not a little in dreams and believed almost implicitly in omens, that he should be led to augur well of his future, on the strength of the vision, and accept as a sign of his predestined success the first rays of the rising sun falling on his face as he mounted the castle steps.

Heedful of the injunction to keep silence regarding the important journey he was about to undertake, Godfrey mingled as usual with the others, when the bustle in the courtyard told him that hosts and guests were alike assembling. Through the day he watched for any signs that preparations were in progress for the expedition which was to be confided to his charge, but beyond the announcement that the Earl of Surrey would tarry a few days at the castle, and further that Captain Vamp was unusually busy, and remarkably sober, he could see nothing to lead him to suppose that any affair of magnitude was in contemplation.

The Earl seemed rather to avoid him than otherwise, and as the day wore on, he found himself inquiring whether the whole affair from beginning to end, was not a disappointing dream, with no firmer basis than his hopes and desires

For some hours of the day the Earl of Surrey was closeted with the Earl of Castletowers, at the end of which time it was not Godfrey alone who noticed that the black shadow seemed to have worn off from their Lord's brow, and that his manner to his guests was more courteous and serene.

For the second day a hawking party was planned, and for the third a grand hunt was organized, in both of which amusements all, or nearly all, of the Earl's retainers participated.

Then it was that Godfrey began to comprehend. A chosen few under the direction of Capt. Vamp were busily engaged in packing for transportation the treasure which had been stowed away in the vaults of the castle, during which operation it was advisable that no more than were absolutely necessary should be made acquainted with the intended journey, as the enormous prize was sufficient to tempt the cupidity of those through whose land they would have to pass on the long journey from Warsdale to London.

It was not till the morning of the fourth day that the Earl of Castletowers a second time bade Godfrey Tavener to his private chamber, where with his own hands he assisted in arranging him in a complete suit of light armor, of the most exquisite finish and the choicest workmanship.

Thus clad in steel, he took him into an adjacent apartment where the Earl of Surrey awaited him.

"Why, he is but a stripling," quoth the Earl in evident surprise.

"A stripling with a giant's heart, noble Earl," answered Godfrey, his handsome face glowing with pride. "Did my Lord of Surrey wait to face the foe until his beard was grown?"

"You speak boldly, young sir," replied the heir of Norfolk, but he smiled in answering, and Godfrey saw he had not offended by his implied compliment.

"It is a weighty business to entrust to one of so little experience," continued the young Earl. "Can you answer for him, my Lord of Castletowers."

"Aye, with my life, my Lord of Surrey," rejoined the Earl, and an honest flush mantled Godfrey's cheeks as he heard the words, and in his innermost heart he swore an oath that naught but death should render him faithless to the great trust reposed in him.

"This letter," resumed the Earl of Castletowers, "is for the King's own hand, and will explain everything; see that you deliver it in person. Below there wait within the courtyard, five and twenty mules laden with what thou knowest. To guard against attack, and to defend the treasure should occasion arise, I have placed a band of 50 armed horsemen at your disposal, all good men and true. Capt. Vamp who accompanies you will render you valuable assistance should you meet obstruction upon the way, and Groby I have bidden act as your esquire."

"Good, my Lord, I pray you believe that I shall prove worthy of your trust," said Godfrey, proudly.

"If I be any judge of faces, my Lord of Castletowers, the lad is stanch and true as ere a knight in Christendom. I would, young sir, that we were better acquainted—but that may come yet. Business calls me to the North, whence I shall hardly return this year, but should we meet, as meet we shall, at the Court of bluff King Hal, fail not to remind me of to-day. And now my Lord, the time draws on apace, were it not well that we should see the cavalcade upon the way?"

"I wait but your Lordship's pleasure," said the Earl of Castletowers, with a low bow.

It was quite evident to Godfrey that the Earl of Surrey had agreed to forego all claim to Risborough castle on condition of the treasure stolen from the Abbey being at once dispatched to the court of his royal master, and though, as shown by the words he had spoken when the message from the King had been but a few hours in his hand, the Earl of Castletowers was loth to part with the enormous wealth which had fallen into his hands, he was a prudent man, and saw that it was wiser to keep his head upon his shoulders and his castle roof over his head than to dare dispute the mandate of his sovereign.

An inventory of the gold and silver plate, the precious stones, the carved ivory crucifixes and other spoil from the Abby, was handed to Godfrey, while another was kept by the Earl of Surrey, and then the final instructions having been given to our young hero, the Earl of Castletowers stepped forward, bearing in his hands a sword of exquisite beauty, attached to which was a richly embroidered scarf.

"Godfrey, come hither," said the Earl; "on this occasion, the most important of your young life, I myself will be your squire. Take this sword," and as he spoke, he passed the scarf with its gallant deckings over the young man's head. "It is in return for that of which I deprived thee, I give it thee, knowing that thou canst use it nobly, I give it thee as the symbol of thy advancement in the world, and I give it thee in—in—token of my affection for thee, boy. Go now—honor the trust I have reposed on thee, and—and—so fare thee well."

Godfrey Tavener dropped on one knee before the Earl, and taking his hand raised it to his lips.

"If I fail in aught, my Lord, 'twill be that death hath numbed my brain, and withered this good right arm. But I shall not fail, if heart and muscle, soul and sinew can avail."

Rising again to his feet, the gay scarf with its golden blazoury glittering on his polished armor, the long straight sword girt close against his side, he took his cap of ruby velvet circled with a fine steel band and decorated by a single eagle's plume, and with a low reverence to the Earl of Surrey, announced himself ready to depart.

"One moment, young sir," cried the heir of Norfolk, "it would ill become me to add aught to the armor and accouterments, with which our good Lord of Risborough hath presented thee, nor had I the wish, have I the ability, but there are times in travel as I myself have known, when reckless bravery is madness to the man who has a great charge confided to him. There is certain quality which we courtiers have named diplomacy, which others in a humbler sphere call tact, and which in a common fellow is—save the mark—neither more nor less than cunning. I give thee credit for possessing this gift, by whatsoever name you know it."

Godfrey bowed his acknowledgment.

"Yet there be times when both these may fail, and then 'tis well to have even yet another resource. Come hither, young sir," and the Earl drew from his finger a ring of great value. "Accept from me this ring, nor deem it a mere bauble, a jewel to catch the sun's rays, and dazzle silly women with its glitter. Keep it safely, and it may stand you in good stead. A word to you. There may be dangers in your path of which you know little, perils which a sword cannot cut, nor a lance head pierce. Should you be amongst strangers, and in a sore strait, present that ring, and perchance thy troubles may vanish as the snow before the rising sun."

In a few well chosen words Godfrey Tavener expressed his gratitude and then, following the two Earls, he took his way to the Castle yard where the mules with their valuable burthen, and the armed escort, only awaited his arrival, to start upon their long and adventurous journey.

"And yet another word before we part," said the Earl of Surrey, as John Groby brought up Godfrey's horse, handsomely caparisoned, his battle axe and helmet swinging at either saddle bow. "Believe me, boy, I would befriend thee. When thou hast come to Court and discharged thy duty to the Earl, and to the King, take thou that ring, and seek out him they call His Grace of Norfolk, and when thou tellest him 'twas I who gave it thee, 'twill be thine own fault, if thou lackest opportunity to make thyself a name and fame."

Though completely armed, with the exception of his helmet, Godfrey sprang lightly into the saddle, and, taking his lance from Groby, sat his steed calm and immovable as a statue, at the head of the cavalcade, waiting for the Earl of Castletowers, to give the word for their departure.

"Go, and Heaven be with thee," cried the Earl, and the next minute the long procession of laden mules and armed men was in motion, threading the ominous archway with its frowning portcullis, and crossing the drawbridge, the planks of which resounded with a hollow echo beneath the tramp of the horses' hoofs.

It was an imposing cavalcade; for in addition to the force already enumerated, there were servants with led horses and mules to supply the place of any which might fail in the course of the arduous journey before them, and pack horses with the necessaries for camping out, for the distances between Towns in those days were so great that it would be occasionally requisite to call a halt away from the habitations of men.

Only those who were of superior rank had been informed of the value of the treasure which they guarded, and still fewer were aware of their destination; for strong as was the party, the valuable prize to be won, could any succeed in carrying it off, would be a temptation to many of the lawless Barons of the middle of England, through whose territory a great portion of their way would lie. Crossing the broad and fertile plain, watered by the rapid rushing river which had one time so nearly ended Godfrey Tavener's adventures, the party of armed men with the treasure in their midst, wound their devious way, following the windings and turnings of the track, through the Town of Warsdale, where the streets were thronged with a crowd of wondering, gaping rustics gazing at the spectacle, while many a rosy-cheeked maid prayed the saints might send her as handsome a lover as the youth who rode at the head of the Earl's troops; still on till they crossed the solid stone bridge, which had at one time marked the boundary of the Abbey lands.

Here Godfrey drew rein and turned to take his last look for many a long day of Risborough Castle, which had been his home for so long as he could recollect.

Stern, frowning, gray and grim, the weather beaten fortress with its massive keep, set upon an inaccessible crag, looked forbiddingly enough, but to our young hero it was the only place in the wide world he could ever remember to have called home, and though he was on his road to London, to the King's court, to fame, to glory and renown, he sighed as the track bending down to run beneath a hill turned a sharp angle, to follow the river's course, and hid the towers and battlements of Risborough Castle from his sight.

For a mile or two he rode on in silence, then calling Groby he surrendered to his care his lance and shield and bade Capt. Vamp ride to by his side and converse with him on their plans for the following day.

As the reader already knows, there was no love lost between Vamp and Godfrey, and the former was less inclined than ever to look favorably on the youth, now that he by the Earl's act was placed under his command. Though he dared not openly shew his displeasure by his manner, which was more than usually bearish and sulky, he let it be pretty plainly manifest that he augured ill for the expedition that it should be entrusted to one who was without the necessary experience needful to carry it to a successful issue.

But to Vamp's approval or disapproval, Godfrey was alike indifferent, and though not so proud or so obstinate as to be above taking the advice of one whose experience was great, he had no intention of placing himself in the hands of a man whom he had good reason to dislike, and not a little cause to mistrust.

Presently, as they rode on, they came to a portion of the road which lay over what had evidently in years gone by, been the bed of a mighty river, though now the torrent foamed and roared over its rocky bed, a good half mile away. Great boulders lay strewn about in every direction; in and out between them the path wound its devious way, while the rich alluvial soil had been favorable to the growth of a thick tangled mass of brush wood, beneath the trees which spread their wide arms over the road, casting all beneath into the gloom of their deep shadow.

It was the very place where an ambuscade might be expected, although so little was their expedition known, and so close were they still to the castle, that it was far from probable that any violence would be attempted.

However, with proper caution, Godfrey ordered Vamp to send on an advance guard, and to dispatch into the thick bush a party of scouts, to see whether any hidden danger lurked behind the boulders and the foliage which grew so close it was impossible for eye to penetrate it from the path.

Vamp grumbled, withdrew and obeyed. In his heart he knew that it was but the commonest precaution to be observed, but Godfrey had given the order before he had had time to suggest it, and in that lay his dissatisfaction.

Presently from one of the scouting parties there came a shouting and a whooping of triumphant savageness, an a minute later a half-dozen men appeared, dragging in their midst with unnecessary roughness a lad of apparently some 14 or 15 years of age.

He wore no cap, and his fair hair hung in disorder upon his shoulders. His complexion was dark and weather-stained, but from the brown skin shone a pair of blue eyes of exquisite sweetness. His garments would appear to have been once those of a page to some person of condition, but so torn were they by briars, so stained by exposure to the weather, and moreover so disordered by the rough treatment to which he had been subjected, that it was difficult to speak with any certainty respecting them.

"A spy! A spy!" shouted his captuers.

Breaking from them as he saw Godfrey, he cast himself upon his knees in the road, and clasping his hands, held them up imploringly.

"Mercy—justice and mercy, noble knight!" he pleaded.

"Aye, ye shall have spy's justice, and the mercy of a hempen cord" answered Vamp, "Unless indeed it be our leader's good pleasure to torture you a bit first, to learn whence you come and who set you spying on honest folk."

"I am no spy," cried the boy indignantly, "I meant no harm. Hear me and you will know that I am but a poor, harmless page, who—"

"A likely story" exclaimed Vamp with a sneering laugh. "We have not time to waste on such as you. Bring hither a cord, and we will silence the knave's prating."

"Hold," cried Godfrey, in a voice which echoed through the narrow vale, "*I* command here. The man who lays a finger on that boy save at my order dies by my hand," and as he spoke he drew his sword and faced Vamp, who retired muttering to himself.

The boy thus for the time saved from an ignoble death still kneeling in the roadway embraced Godfrey's foot with his two thin, delicate hands and poured forth his gratitude in a succession of incoherent words.

"Tell me," quoth Godfrey, "tell me what brought you to this wild and unfrequented spot? Your name and business?"

"They call me Lancelot," the boy replied, "and I was till lately page to the Earl of Surrey."

"How! what say you? Page to the Earl of Surrey?"

"Even thee most noble knight—oh or pity's sake have mercy on me and suffer me to go with you. All the service which gratitude can render shall be yours."

"But how, an you be of the retainers of the Earl of Surrey, come you here in so wretched and woebegone a guise? Speak, young sir, explain, and mark that your tale be true, for if you deceive me in one tittle I shall deem you the spy they call you; and then expect no mercy at my hands."

"Sir knight, it was but for a silly boyish freak that one who hated me bore false witness and stripped my surcoat from my back and bade me leave the service which I had disgraced. I had done no harm. I would have thrown myself at the Earl's feet and told him all, beseeching his pardon but in doing so I should have exposed the man whose spite had brought me to the pass and he took good care I should have no chance of exposing his cruel spite. They drove me away and laughing bade me starve by the roadside; they drove me back when I would have followed them, with blows and stones—and yet I had done no evil—I swear it."

"And was it *here* they cast you from their number? Why did you not proceed? The castle of the Earl of Castletowers, whither your Lord was bound is not so far but that with ease you might have compassed the distance."

"No, no, it was many leagues from here and I have wearily, painfully toiled, trudged the road, exposed to many dangers, half starved and living on the nuts and berries of the wood. Have pity on me and suffer me to go with you."

"The Earl of Surrey has left Risborough ere this," thought Godfrey to himself; "they will be little likely to welcome him at the castle; would it not be better that I should suffer him to keep with us at least until we reach some place where he might find friends?"

So spoke his heart; but arguing against it was the sense of the responsible position in which he was placed. The lad's story was not improbable, yet it might be an artfully concocted falsehood. He might be a spy seeking only an opportunity of betraying the treasure and its guardians into the hands of merciless enemies.

"Have mercy on me, Sir Knight," pleaded the boy, yet a third time, and his voice was piteous and his eyes imploring.

"Hold fast my stirrup," said Godfrey; "at least thou shalt accompany us to our halting place for the night."

The boy poured forth a torrent of thanks and the calvacade at Godfrey's word being again put in motion he ran by the side of the young leader's horse, but a sorry specimen of what the page of so great a lord as the Earl of Surrey should be.

"By cock and pie," swore Vamp, still smarting under the rebuke he had received, "by cock and pie, an it to come to welcoming spies into our midst, 'tis time that every man shou'd look to himself. It doubts me not that one fine morning instead of waking with the sun we shall lie stretched upon the green sward with our weazands cut and the King's gold far away in the hands of the devil knows who. I say for one, if the Lord Abbot's treasure is not to reach our sovereign King Hal, why I for one would like to have the fingering of it."

"And so say I, for another," chimed in John Groby.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

An English Earl as a Milkman.

Worcester Spy.

Trade is not now held in such disesteem by the English aristocracy as formerly it was, and not only younger sons of Lords, but Lords themselves are partners in banks, mills, mines, and mercantile houses. Traffic in the products of their own estates is less derogatory to aristocratic dignity than other trade, and even the Queen sells cattle and pigs from the royal farms, so that an Earl may well be a milkman if he likes. The fact, however, that one Earl has entered upon the milk business seems to be unusual enough to excite some remark, and a London newspaper pays its compliments to him as follows:

"We beg to acknowledge a communication from the Right Hon. Earl of Dunmore, offering us milk at four pence per quart. We should have been glad to encourage the noble Earl, who, we have no doubt, is a most deserving person, but for the present we are quite satisfied with our existing purveyors. His Lordship might call occasionally, however, when he is passing.

A Test Suggested for Insanity.

Graphic.

Dr. Lamson will not have died in vain if the suggestion made by one of the English authorities on insanity is hereafter applied to test the perceptive faculties of alleged insane murderers. The suggestion is that a red hot poker be handed to the alleged insane person; if he takes it he is to be adjuged as really unable to distinguished between right and wrong; but if he refuses it then he is to be considered responsible and be made to suffer accordingly. The test is a very simple one, and there seems to be no reason why it should not be accepted as satisfactory. He who can remember that a red hot poker burns can also remember that to kill another is a crime.

How to Catch Crows.

Montezuma (Ga.) Weekly.

A gentleman writes us that he has succeeded in catching several crows from his corn field in the following novel manner: "I arranged a number of large twine strings with a slip-noose in each, and placed them on stumps in the fields in such a manner that when pulled the stump would not interfere with the closing of the noose. I stood hidden at such convenient distance, and would almost invariably catch the crow when he alighted on the stump. I caught 11 in one morning in this manner."

Mrs. James.

New Orleans Picayune.

Mrs. Jesse James announces that anything that may be said about her is not so

NASBY IN EXILE.

Manchester, Leeds and York.

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LI.

One hundred and eighty-eight miles from London is Manchester, the great cotton city of the world. In the borough proper exist 342,000 people, but with its great manufacturing suburbs its population is 662,000, all of whom are dependent upon the manufacture of cottons for such bread as they get.

"It is curious," said Tibbitts, "what great things grow out of small ones. The shirt is the most useless garment that men wear. It is without warmth, it is always in the way, it is inconvenient, and of no use whatever. It would be impossible to estimate the time spent mornings in tucking away shirts. As a matter of course, it is a proper thing to show some white about the throat, on the breast in front, and about the wrists. Very well. But why use three yards of material about the body, which is of no use whatever, for the sole purpose of attaching to it a pair of cuffs, a collar and a shirt front? Why not attach all this to the usual woolen under-shirt and save this three yards of material, with the cost of making the regular cost of washing it and the time consumed in arranging it?

"As I don't like England," continued Mr. Tibbitts, "and as I wish to strike her a deadly blow because of the attitude she assumed toward us during our war, which compelled my father to send a substitute into the army for my brother Jim, I shall, immediately upon my return inaugurate a movement to discontinue shirts. There are 25,000,000 males in the United States wearing shirts of three yards each. If they wear six shirts a year there are 450,000,000 of yards of cotton worn out alone. What the female half of the United States wears in this way I do not know, and whether it is necessary for them I am likewise in ignorance. But I suppose it is. Were it not necessary the average female would not use it, as it is never seen. She would do without it and put its cost upon her hat, where it could be seen of men. That's what the American female would do. By this simple plan we can ruin Manchester and bring the British lion howling to his knees."

It was suggested to Mr. Tibbitts that to taboo the shirt would cripple the cotton interests in the United States, which was a very important factor in our prosperity. He saw the point and pledged himself to fix it, as did the Pennsylvania sportsman, who was in doubt as to whether the animal he had drawn a bead on was a calf or a deer—he would shoot to kill if a deer and miss if a calf. He would devise some scheme for doing away with British shirts and wearing American ones.

Manchester has in it nothing but cotton. In Salford, its most important suburb, is nothing but cotton-mills, and in the city proper you see them everywhere. Vast warehouses, miles in extent, hold the raw material and the manufactured goods, and the streets are thronged with enormous trucks carrying either cotton or cotton goods. Cotton is the one thing talked about, as is proper, as it is the one thing that makes the city.

As in all centres of any particular industry, Manchester has its Exchange for cotton, as Antwerp has for its various articles of trade, only in the Manchester Exchange proper, only one article is dealt in. The main hall is one of the finest in the world, its ceiling area being 120 feet, without support. And a motley crowd you see there. The mill owners, the brokers, and importers are all here at noon, and hundreds of thousands of pounds sterling change hands within the hour. There is always a large attendance of Americans, on cotton business bent, for it is to America that Manchester looks for its principal supply of cotton.

The operatives of Manchester are just as badly paid, as badly lodged and as badly fed as those of Birmingham. The English system does not provide for any ultimate improvement in the condition of its laboring people, and consequently there is none. In America a mill operative may reasonably aspire to have a mill of his own some day, and consequently he labors with that end in view. No matter what wages, the ambitious one manages somehow to save something with a view to subsequent independence. But the English workingman has no such idea. He was born a cotton operative, or a collier, as was his father before him, and he expects to die a cotton worker or collier. Now and then a man of iron will surmounts the almost unsurmountable obstacles that an infernal system has built up before him, and forces his way to the front, but as a rule he dies as he was born. He expects nothing else, and so he tries to get all there can be got out of his wretched life. As he can never own his own house, he cares but little what kind of a house he lives in. He is content with two rooms for himself and family, one above the other, with no ground attached, and seems to be content to pay six out of his 30 shillings a week for the wretched accommodation. Could he get cheaper rooms he would have more money for beer and gin, and that is all there is of it. A strike among these underpaid, badly managed people means a demand for more beer, for no matter what the wages or what the cost of living there has never been any perceptible betterment in their condition.

And I want to repeat for the benefit of American workingmen, that it all comes from the political system that makes classes, that builds up walls of granite between the classes, and makes a passage from one to the other almost impossible. The mill-owner, like the noble, is born a mill-owner, and the operative is born an operative, and both expect to stay in the situation they were born to. The better class insist upon it, and have the force of a great government to back them, and the lower classes accept it because they can't help themselves.

I knew in London "gentlemen born," who had lost their means and who were living from hand to mouth. I asked one of them, who was glad to work for two pounds a week, provided none of his connections knew of it, why he didn't go into trade and make a living.

"I should lose caste, at once," was his reply.

"But you don't propose to live in this sort of way, all your life?"

"Oh no. I have an aunt who can't live always, and when she goes I shall come into a nice property."

Had his wealthy and tilted relatives known that he was earning his living honestly they would have cut him and his family immediately, and so he shirked through life in London, in a half-disreputable way—and he was a man of good impulses and a natural gentleman—because he could not depart from the traditions of his race and work for a living.

The operatives of Manchester have good schools provided by the Government for their children, and the religious bodies spend a great deal of money to educate them. But it is mostly labor lost and money squandered. The child knows there is nothing ahead but the life of slavery the father led, and education is not necessary for that.

Next to cotton, children are the most important product of Manchester. The sidewalks are lined with them, all small, for as soon as they get old enough they go into the mills. The boy babies are invariably large and the girl babies small. As the mothers are always at work, the care of the younger ones devolve upon the older ones. In one of the back streets I saw a lusty boy of perhaps three, in the arms of his sister of four, who was at least two sizes the smaller of the two. The boy was bawling with all the power of its lungs, and the sister was trying to soothe it into something like quiet.

"Does sissy love bubby? Bubby 'e knaws blarsted well that sissy loves bubby."

This failing the child's patience was exhausted. "Shut up, 'e domned brat," was the next remark, and removing a clog shoe, bubby had soon evidence that sissy loved him. "He loveth whom He chasteneth," and that luckless brat was as thoroughly chastened as though the sister had been his step-mother.

By the way the laboring classes all wear a shoe with a wooden sole, known as a clog. The popular minstrel dance known as the "Lancashire Clog" gets its name from the shoe worn by the dancer and not from any peculiarity of the step. This information is for the benefit of those who delight in the solemn and soul-depressing clog dance.

The suburbs of Manchester are as beautiful as the streets devoted to the operatives are squalid. Your cotton-lord is a very rich man, and he has his elegant and well-kept grounds, his spacious and beautiful house, and he lives in much style. He wants cheap food, so he can screw the wages of his workmen down to the last point, and he wants a dear market for his product. The British Government, which is entirely in the interest of the manufacturer and merchant, by legislation and arms has given him both, and he makes cotton for the world, and fares sumptuously every day on the proceeds.

From Manchester to Leeds, we pass through a beautiful country, beautiful as all England is, excepting the "Black District." Leeds is the most important city in the north of England, containing a population of about 350,000.

There is a greater diversity of manufactures in Leeds than in any other of the manufacturing centres in Great Britain. The city is situated upon the edge of an immense coal-field which gives it cheap fuel, it has clay for potteries, and is not only largely engaged in woolen, flax and cotton, but in heavy iron work. Its locomotive and railway supply works are very large and extensive. Woolen, flax and cotton, however, are the most important of its manufactures.

The method adopted by England to build up her manufactures is worth some consideration by younger and newer countries. As far back as 1463, the Kings of England, desiring to widen the basis of taxation and have new subjects to plunder, determined to introduce manufactures into England. To that end they decreed that there should be no importation of woolen cloths into England at any price, or under any circumstances. In 1614 England prohibited the importation of cloth even from Ireland, determined to build up woolen manufactures at any cost. This not building it up as fast as was desired, a decree was issued prohibiting the burial of dead in anything except woolen, which, as grave clothes were in that day elaborate, made the consumption very large and gave a great impetus to the manufacture. At this time Leeds began to be a very important woolen point.

So great was the demand for woolen goods under this stimulous that great numbers of Flemish weavers came over to England, and the interest became one of the most important in England. In 1712 and 1715 it was further encouraged by the remission of taxation and protective measures of various kinds.

As far back as 1463 the English Government made the discovery that no country could be prosperous by buying its goods abroad and growing produce to pay for them, but that a really prosperous people was one that placed the workshop beside the farm, and that exported only its surplus.

Linen and the various products of flax is an important item in the manufactures of Leeds. That industry was established precisely as was the woolen. The Government paid large bounties to encourage not only the growth of flax but its manufacture, so high bounties, indeed, that skilled workers came from other countries with capital to engage in it. And the when the supply became greater than the home demand, England sought foreign markets She planted her colonies everywhere and protected them, solely that new markets for her manufactures might be established and that she might become the work-shop of the world, which she is.

These facts carry a very important lesson to America. Possibly we may become to the world what England is, if we are just as wise in our day and generation as she was in hers.

Leeds is a rather attractive city for a place devoted purely to manufactures. Its public buildings are not only solidly and well built, but some attention was paid in its construction to the beautiful. Even their vast manufactories are architecturally attractive, and its City Hall and immense Assembly Room is a beautiful structure and worth studying. Leeds boasts one of the largest and best constructed theatres in the Kingdom.

From Leeds to York is a very short trip, both being in the same County. York is one of the oldest Cities in England, and, historically considered, one of the most interesting. On the way thither Mr. Tibbitts was in a state of constant irritation and was by no means a pleasant traveling companion.

"There's a cathedral at York," he said "one of those buildings that you must see but don't want to. It's a vast pile of stone, I suppose, with stained glass windows, and a lot of tombs of men who are forgotten because they never did anything worth remembering, but whose tombs, with brass plates on them, stare us offensively in the face, because they challenge undeserved remembrance—and there is, through the structure, a sort of flavor of dead men's bones and decayed grave clothes and they are destroying the effect of its antiquity, which is all that makes it worth while by "restoring" it, and I presume I shall have to be shown some Roman walls, and some bones of deceased Romans, for of course the Romans were in York, and I—well I've got to go through the same old thing. I don't thrill any more over bones and piles of stones. That sort of thing has lost its charm. I have seen so much of the old that I hanker after the new. I would to heaven that I were back in Oshkosh, where I could gaze once more upon a little new frame house built of pine, a story and a half high, gable end to the street, painted white with green blinds, which will rot down in fifteen years. It isn't as grand as a cathedral, but there's always in it a man and his wife and a half-dozen children who are doing something for the world anyhow. One Oshkosh family, the father working in a lumber yard and the mother caring for his babies, who will in time build railroads and not cathedrals, is of more interest to me than all the bones of all the dead nobodies in Europe. I prefer the nineteenth century to the fourteenth. The fourteenth is rather too musty for my taste."

But we went to York all the same and we saw what York has to see, and that is very considerable. York was once the Capital of Britain in the old days [illegible] years after Christ, and it has been honored with a score or more of names, by the various people who have occupied it.

It is a fact that the Roman Emperor Hadrian, came to York A. D. 120 with the Sixth Roman Legion, and there fixed his Court. In the year 307, the Emperor Serveus arrived and there died. In [illegible] the Romans left Britain and the Picts and Scots came down upon it and held it for a while, and the Danes and all the rest of the fighting nations of the North held it in turn. It was territory much desired by the piratical nations of the times, and almost all the Northmen have taken and been expelled from it. Shakspeare's Siward was at one time in possession, and it was from York that he marched into Scotland to avenge the death of Duncan, murdered by Macbeth. When this ancient marauder came to die he did the same as Charlemagne, had himself attired in armor and spear in hand, just as though that made his ending any more dignified. [illegible] doubtless smiled at the poor old man. [illegible] gather in Siward was no more a fact [illegible] it was to take the meanest camp follower of his army and the old leader is scarcely more remembered,

York was noted for the persecution of the Jews. Away back in 1190 they were so harried that 2,000 of them destroyed themselves. But they came afterwards in numbers, and lent money to the new race of Yorkists at such a fearful rate of interest that they got their revenge.

York suffered severely during the War of the Roses, for the Dukes of York and Lancaster both claimed the right to harry the people of England, and York, and the country thereabout, was the scene of their slaughters. A history of York is a history of contests.

Every visitor to York spends much time upon the walls which almost surround the City, and which are in a tolerable state of preservation. There are two and three quarters of miles of them yet, and even Mr. Tibbits was compelled to confess that they possessed some interest, for these walls began by the Romans, and once occupied by Roman soldiers, were successively worn by the sandalled feet of the Britons, Picts, Danes and Saxons, and long afterward, after the inhabitants of the island began to assimilate into a people something like what we know to-day as the British, the armies of Richard and Richmond fought almost under them and that they have looked down upon more important events than any walls in Britain. Interest could not altogether be avoided. While they would not withstand stand modern artillery a minute, they must have been formidable in the old bow, arrow and spear days.

The principal point of interest is the Minster, claimed by the Yorkists to be the oldest cathedral in England. It was commenced in the year 627. It passed through the usual casualties till 1069, when it was entirely destroyed. It was rebuilt, and burned down again in 1215. Walter de Grey came to the Archepiscopal throne and finding his Cathedral smaller than a great many, came to the Christian conclusion to have one a little larger than anybody's else's, and he built the one as it now stands. He had abundance of means to do it with, for Pope Nicholas granted an indulgence of 40 days to all who visited it, and indulgencies were popular as in those days. As a matter of course the Archbishop got much money out of all who came, for he had a sort of second-hand indulgence which he could peddle out—not as good as the Pope's, but good enough—and before he died he got the building very well along.

In 1829 it was set on fire by Jonathan Martin, a lunatic, and well nigh destroyed. The people of York were in great distress about it. It had long since lost its character as a point of religious interest, but it attracted thousands of people, annually, to the dull little City, and they wanted it repaired. The City put its shoulder to the wheel, the Government contributed, as did all the English who wanted to see their names on a published subscription paper, and in 1832 the Cathedral was again opened for public worship, and the collection of sixpence from strangers, and the devout people, as well as the hotels and beer-shops of York, were once more happy.

The length of this great structure is 525 feet, and breadth across the transepts 250. The height of the central tower is 213 feet, and its breadth 68.

York Minster is especially rich in windows. The great east window is 75 feet high and 30 broad, and is the greatest work in its way in Europe. The upper part is a glorious piece of tracery, and below it are 100 divisions of scriptural representations. Each pane of glass is a yard square. There are scores of other windows, all wonderful in color, and each one a mine of art.

There are scores of [illegible]ities of a historical nature presented [illegible] the vestries. There is the horn of [illegible], the Saxon, a great ivory horn from which the old Chieftain used to drink. [illegible] brought it to the high altar, and [illegible] a mighty draught of wine from it, bestowed upon the Church all the lands and tenements, and gave them the horn as his deed. What he did for a drinking horn afterward history does not say. I suspect he did not do this till he was beyond the power of drinking, for no true Saxon Chief would give up his facilities for guzzling so long as he could use them.

As in Westminster, the cathedral is full of monuments to the memory of England's glorious dead. It is a ghastly record. They fell everywhere, in Canada, in the Crimea, in India, in every country that England ever coveted, and that England now holds. These monuments should be sacred not only to the memory of the braves whose names they bear, but also to the rapacity of the British Government.

York is the quaintest old City we have yet visited. Even old Paris, old Geneva, and old Frankfort are not so quaintly built, nor in any of them, in proportion to their size, can there be so much found that is absolutely and genuinely old. The streets commence nowhere and end nowhere, and there is no end to their crookedness and inconvenience. As in the continental Cities the old houses are built with each story projecting over the one below it, till in one street, from the upper stories the occupants of the opposite houses may shake hands. There is so much of this that Mr. Tibbitts actually held that the people are building this sort of house today for the purpose of keeping up the stock to attract tourists.

Everything is old and quaint. The "Black Swan Tavern" is still there, just as it was hundreds of years ago, with its wagon yards, its old watering-troughs, and everything as it existed in the days before railroads, when the journey from York to London was made in stage-coaches, which were liable to be stopped anywhere by such adventurous spirits as Dick Turpin, Sixteen-String Jack, and other worthies, whose example still fires the heart of American youth who read story papers and turn out Jesse Jameses. Over the watering-trough of the Black Swan is an inscription in old English which reads thus:

"Whoever washes his hands in here,
A sixpence pays for a pot of beer."

A supper of Yorkshire ham and eggs at the old Black Swan Inn is a thing not to be despised, even after the tables of Paris and London.

We bid good bye to York sadly and in rather a sentimental mood. York is genuinely old. It is the 11th century standing almost untouched in the 19th, and I hope it will always thus stand. It shows how much better we are placed than our ancestors, and more than anything else on earth marks the progress of mankind and the betterment of the human race. A visit to York, if it does nothing else, makes one thankful that he was born in these days. Will there be as much progress in the next thousand years? Who shall say?

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubs.

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, MAY 25.

FOR THE LADIES.

It takes a girl about four hours longer to wash the front windows of a house than the back windows.—*Newport Journal.*

A parrot is a great comfort to a lone woman. It soon learns to swear, whistle and make a noise, just as good as a man.—*N. O. Picayune.*

James Gordon Bennett has given Mrs. DeLong $50,000 in United States Government bonds. Liberal, to be sure, but none too much for the loss of a good husband.

English theater and dinner caps are six inches in diameter and are perfectly flat, consisting of many folds of cream lace, with a flower, plush loops or ribbon loops in the center.

A witty lady, who is, however, somewhat given to exaggeration, was trying to tell a friend what a poor appetite she had, and said: "I eat very little; a pea would be a barbecue for me."

An Iowa woman wrote to Queen Victoria, asking her if she intended to wear hoops the coming Summer, and she has been to the postoffice over 20 times, and wonders why the answer don't come.

A married couple in Maine were known by their neighbors to lead an unhappy life. The man has obtained a divorce, has engaged his recent wife as housekeeper, and has become engaged to another woman.

A Philadelphia girl who gave out that at her wedding the names of the donors of gifts would not be displayed, found after the wedding that she had received 732 plated spoons, and 1,380 salt-cellars.

"You was never hitched into harness with a balky mule, was ye?" said the farmer to a young man who had come to ask his daughter's hand. "No," responded the candidate, doubtfully. "Well, then, don't act just as if ye was spilin' for a chance," was all the satisfaction he got.

"Is there anything I can do to satisfy you that the affection I have confessed for you is real—any further proof that I can give of my sincerity and devotion?" exclaimed the youth passionately.

The face of the marble-hearted maiden lighted up with a Machiavelian smile as she answered:

"Yes there is, Gilbert; join the next Arctic expedition."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The family were talking, in the presence of Miss Helen, aged seven, of the adventures and plans of a famous discoverer, just starting in search of unknown countries. "That's too bad!" said the young lady, interrupting the conversation of her elders. "Why, Mademoiselle," rejoins her father, "do you have so decided an opinion, at your age, on such a subject as this?" "Of course I do," says the child; "if this gentleman goes and finds a new country, that'll make one more to learn in the geography, and there's enough now!"—*French Paper.*

The wife of Benjamin R. Davenport, a St. Louis lawyer, is suing for a divorce. She alleges cruel tyranny on his part, and recites in her complaint how he compelled her, when she was about to visit this City, to swear implicit obedience to a set of rules. These were that she should join her mother at a certain boarding house; have a separate table in the dining room, and make no acquaintance among the boarders; never sit in the parlor; not to be absent from her mother for more than five minutes at a time, day or night; receive no calls except from relatives, and permit no introductions; and write a daily letter, giving an explicit account of all her doings. She complied with these rules, but now uses them as part of her grounds for divorce.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

The new version of the Testament is condemned by Mr. Gladstone.

Buffalo has got the base-ball fever so bad that a man can't catch a baby falling from a second-story without yelling "Judgment."—*Boston Post.*

A fashion paper says corn meal rubbed in the hair will clean it. But nobody wants to take so much trouble to clean corn meal. —*N. Y. Post.*

In India, eggs are hatched by the heat of the sun. Performing the part of a hen, therefore, let it no longer be the boast of Englishmen that the sun never "sets" in British Provinces.—*Richmond Baton.*

Switzerland has 1,584 miles of railroad, representing over $306,000,000 of capital. These railroads do not pay well; some have paid no interest for years, even to debenture holders. Over 13,000 persons are employed. Accidents are few.

The idea that the Malley cousins, now on trial for the murder of Jennie Cramer, ever moved in New Haven society, is repudiated by the Hartford *Courant.* They wore good clothes and had more money than was good for them, but they possessed neither culture nor refinement.

Time, 2 A. M.—"My dear, what has detained you so long?" "My love, I have been rolling tenpins with some friends, and they wouldn't let me go until they had tried to get even with men." "What makes you smell so strong?" "Oh! we played with lignum vitæ balls, and they have a peculiar odor, you know."

Cetywayo seems latterly to think life worth the living, mainly because of the opportunity it now and then gives of seeing a tooth drawn. Many years ago his friend and successor, John Brown, brought a doctor from Natal to deal with a tooth which had given the Zulu monarch torture for months. The doctor cured him in the turn of a wrist, whereupon Cetywayo presented him with a heap of virgin gold, and would have given him more, but the dentist, strange to say, demurred, and said he was paid. The King insisted, the dentist refused, and then Cetywayo hit on the happy idea of having in his guard, getting their teeth drawn, and paying for the job. It was done, and the yells and writhings of the patients so amused the merry monarch that ever since his great delight has been to see the forceps at work.

Darwin's Belief.
Christian Union.

That Mr. Darwin did not himself regard his theories as atheistic is clear from his own language. "Whoever denounces them as irreligious," said he, "is bound to show why it is more irreligious to explain the origin of man as a distinct species by descent from a lower form through the laws of variation and natural selection than to explain the birth of the individual through the laws of ordinary reproduction. The birth, both of the species and of the individual, are equally parts of that grand sequence of events which our minds refuse to accept as the result of blind chance." He who, in the face of such a declaration as this, accuses Mr. Darwin of atheism proves that either his ignorance or his prejudice is invincible. There is more excuse, but no adequate justification, for the accusation that Darwinism is un-Christian. It is not necessary to believe that one descended from Adam to be convinced of one's sin; and he who is conscious that he is now fallen may well be content to leave the scholars to settle the question how he beame so. Darwinism undertakes to account for the present condition of humanity; Christianity undertakes, by new and divine impulses, to change its condition and character.

Quick Steps from A to Izzard.
San Francisco Letter in Louisville Commercial.

Roses bloom in Sacramento at Christmas. In March, 96 miles from Sacramento and 7,000 feet above it, messengers on snow shoes carry the mail across Summit Valley over the tops of the telegraph poles, and in two-story houses the windows are shut tight by snow and they burn lights up-stairs and down night and day for two weeks. When this great body of snow melts and the short rivers, varying from 70 to 200 miles, are overfilled, there are great freshets. Yet perhaps 100 miles the other way a drought will be prevailing. In Sacramento the theremometer stands in July at 95°. In San Francisco, 70 miles away, ladies will be out in their sealskins, and the fuchsias and passion flowers and camelias will swing and thrash in a wind that seems to come from Alaska.

A Bad Mistake.
Philadelphia Bulletin.

There was a ghastly blunder of the telegraph that transformed "no lives lost" into "30 lives lost" by the burning of the "Rodgers." It has cost a good many family circles an untold amount of anxiety and distress.

How to Get Well.

Thousands of persons are constantly troubled with a combination of diseases. Diseased kidneys and costive bowels are their tormentors. They should know that Kidney Wort acts on these organs at the same time, causing them to throw off the poisons that have clogged them, and so renewing the whole man. Hundreds testify to this.—Pittsburg Post.

SELLING CHEAP TRINKETS.

Rings and Pins by the Bushel, and Watches by the Gross—Four Floors of a Big Building Filled With the Gewgaws—The Profits in the Business—How the Stuff Is Made.

New York Times.

"What can you let me have on this watch?"

The speaker was a young man of 22, and the person addressed was a pawnbroker in the bowery. The young man detatched what appeared to be a heavy gold watch from a flashy chain that extended across the breast of his vest and laid it on the greasy counter. The pawnbroker picked it up, but, without opening it to examine the works, handed it back with the remark, "My friend, this is not a junk shop. You have made a mistake in the place. The nearest junk-shop is in Mulbury street."

The young man replaced his watch, and as he did so displayed several massive rings on his fingers. He discreetly held his peace, but as he went out he slammed the door vigorously behind him. Turning to a reporter who came in at the same time for the purpose of talking with him about some phases of his business, the pawnbroker said: "Watches like that can be bought for about $20 a dozen. Space is too valuable to fill up the store with them. If I were in the junk trade I should hire a cellar where the rent is cheaper."

"Do people often try to palm off bogus watches on you as genuine?"

"Don't they? But I can tell composition from gold, and if I couldn't I should have been obliged long ago to turn my sign face to the wall and take down the three balls that symbolize the business. The Bowery boys are pretty cute, but they can't get $5 on a $2 watch at this stand. Oh, no! I know what I'm handling every time, and I never make a mistake. Excuse me a moment."

A well dressed woman came in, and the pawnbroker, rubbing his hands briskly and smiling blandly, bent his head mechanically to listen to her story. In her ears were brilliants, and at her throat was clasped a large brooch. She glanced uneasily about, and drew from her pocket a battered breastpin. The pawnbroker touched it with acid to ascertain its genuineness, and said: "One dollar and fifty cents." The woman nodded, and receiving that amount, departed.

"Did you observe the bugs that woman wore?" asked the pawnbroker, as his mouth expanded in a grin.

"Bugs?" queried the reporter, doubtingly. "Why, you don't mean to tell me that women wear bugs," do you?"

"Oh, you don't understand me. I mean diamonds when I say bugs. Glass is cheap. Brass ain't much more expensive, and a woman can bedeck herself like an Indian Princess for $2.50. My friend, all that glitters is not gold, and seeing is not believing at all hours of the day. Let me tell you something: Don't let your eyes deceive you, and set it down as a rule that every third person you meet wears cheap jewelry. Is much of it offered here? No end of it, but I don't get caught. That woman put up a real gold breast-pin to enable her to adorn herself with gewgaws. There is a place down on Broadway where they deal in cheap jewelry by the ton. You ought to see it. The building from cellar to roof is filled with the stuff. The place looks like a gold and diamond mine, but you could buy the whole establishment for $25,000, and you would get a bad bargain at that. Its worth seeing, though, and you had better visit it if you want to behold a sight."

Thither the reporter posted, and brought up at a large building whose front was almost covered with gold and black signs. Four floors of the building fairly glowed with a vast quantity of jewelry, which was heaped in lustrous piles, in show-cases, on counters, and in boxes. The head of this mammoth concern was found to be a stout, ruddy faced man, with a brisk air. Scores of clerks were engaged on the different floors, and three or four book-keepers were busy at their accounts. A long row of safes stood on the lower floor, and these were filled with the more valuable goods. So full were the floors that there was barely room to move about. The business of the house amounts to $500,000 a year, and it is prosperous well-nigh beyond belief. There are a great many other places in New York devoted to this branch of trade, but none so extensive as this. Scattered among the great diamond and jewelry houses of John street and Maiden lane, in back rooms and on upper floors, are scores of little shops where the low class of goods is sold in job lots and at retail. Others are situated on Broadway and intersecting streets. They all thrive, and each succeeding year witnesses an increase in their dealings. To stock a store with this trash costs far less than one would suppose. Ten thousand dollars would buy an enormous amount of it. Its expense is little more than the metal it is made of, and the profits on it are large. The marvel is how it can be made so cheaply, yet the price of the material and labor-saving machinery solve the problem. A tireless machine turning out a ring or a charm, possibly complete, at every revolution of the wheel, accomplishes what human hands never could. The great bulk of cheap jewelry, not including watches, is made at Providence, R. I., and at Attleboro, Mass., and the surrounding Towns. The whole year round the factories are kept running at their fullest capacity. Tons, it is safe to say, of the trifles are produced daily; but, notwithstanding the immense production, the demand does not decrease. The metals used are brass, copper, tin and zinc. Some articles are made of pure brass, some of brass and copper combined, and others of a combination of the different metals. Some are plated with gold, and some are not. Fine gilt goods, as they are called, are the ordinary articles with the slightest film of heavy alloyed gold spread over them by means of the electro-plating apparatus. The value of the jewelry increases with the thickness of the plating and the quality of the gold used in the liquid in the batteries. Machinery does all the work. It cuts, stamps, forms, and burnishes the jewelry. The lines and chasings are stamped on the surface as delicately as if traced by the skilful hand of an engraver. Much of the jewelry is hollow, while the cheapest class is pressed into different shapes without the back being filled or covered to hide the deception.

There are two grades of cheap jewelry. One is intended for actual wear, while it may forever remain a problem what the other is made for. The base metal of which the first is made is hidden by a plate that will last for six months or a year. The workmanship, to the eye, appears as on valuable goods. The designs are often beautiful and intricate. The attractive filigree work and the interwoven figures are executed with perfection. Real cameos and other stones are used to some extent, but glass stained to imitate them comprises the settings mainly. Diamonds are made of a superior quality of glass, and are cut in octagons and other forms with a number of corners to produce scintillations. When they are set a bit of tinsel is placed under them, and this causes them to flash in the light. Glass makes a pearl that is particularly deceptive. Enameling is not expensive, and is employed considerably, although frosted work and tracing is far more popular. The business in New York is almost entirely wholesale, and the prices at which dealers sell their goods show that cheap jewelry can be purchased for prices wonderfully low. The profits on these goods range all the way from 25 to 200 per cent. There is a still better grade of jewelry known as "roll plate," which will wear for years, and can hardly be classed as cheap jewelry.

The cheapest kind of jewelry, which certainly cannot be intended to adorn the person, is sold to be given away in prize packages. This class is denominated "brass goods." It is made of brass, and instead of being plated is merely burnished. It is put up on cards, and is so flimsy that it is fit for no use. It is sold by the gross. Rings, sleeve-buttons, scarf-pins rings, and ear-rings, breastpins, charms, and studs bring from 25 cents to $2. Chains, on account of the material used and the work on them, are higher—from $2.50 to $6. This stuff is put up in boxes holding almost a bushel. Watches illustrate how much work and ingenuity can be expended for an insignificant sum. The cheapest watches come from Switzerland. America has not yet been able to compete with that country in this respect. A perfect watch, stem-winder and stem-setter, is sold at $12 a dozen, and the dealer makes a handsome profit at that. The movement is what is commonly termed the 'cylinder escapement.' In other words, it is not provided with jewels or a lever. The case is of white or yellow metal. The main and hair springs are about the only parts of the watch that are worth anything. Such a watch is of no value. It will not run over a year, and cannot be relied upon to keep time. Watches of this grade look very well, but for the price it cannot be expected that they will be of any service. Watches increase in value according to their worth. A nickel-case lever watch can be purchased for $3 50, and a real silver watch for $4. A genuine lady's gold watch can be bought for $9, and a gentleman's for $12. Imitation gold watches are sold for all prices from $3 up. Machinery and cheap labor make it possible to produce watches handsomely engraved and heavily embossed at rediculously low figures. Wholesale dealers buy cheap watches by the gross, but generally sell them by the dozen.

There is one noticeable thing about cheap jewelry and cheap watches. They are put up on cards and in cases just the same as goods of great value. The stout, ruddy-faced man was asked to explain this. He smiled and said: "The reason is simple. These goods are made to imitate the genuine, and they must be put up to imitate the genuine. Card-board is cheap, and these cases don't cost half as much as you would suppose."

"What becomes of all this stuff?"

"What becomes of all the pins and needles? But you want an answer to your question and not to mine. Still, one is about as hard to answer as the other. We keep selling all the time, and can hardly get enough of the jewelry to supply our trade. I suppose that when the sham becomes apparent the people who buy the jewelry throw it away or give it to the babies to play with and buy more. The prize package trick is utterly worthless. A man pays 25 cents for three cents' worth of indigestible candy and a quarter of a cent's worth of brass."

"What kind of people wear these goods?"

"There are, of course, people who can not afford to wear better. A certain flash class who like to dress loudly at the expense of good taste, fairly cover themselves with the stuff. When you see a person fairly resplendent with decorations of this sort you may safely put down the jewelry as false. The genuine article does not come in such quantities. At the same time a person of sense can wear imitation goods and you would never suspect it. It looks suspicious though, when a man with a patch on his knee pulls out a watch that looks like gold and weighs about a pound. And again, women in calico don't hang diamonds in their ears. Glass serves them just as well, and accommodates their purses better."

A TERRIBLE DISGUISE.

The Expedient Resorted to by a Noted Criminal.

St. Louis Republican.

"I don't want you to mention my name," said a gentleman at the City Hall yesterday afternoon, "because a small-pox notoriety is not an enviable one, and it is now some years since I had much to do with the disease. I was a young man with a mania for the study of medicine, and having no means, I was compelled to earn my living at the same time I was reading. It occurred to me that if I could get a clerkship at one of the hospitals I might study to much better advantage and watch the course of disease, as well as assist in surgical operations. I got a job at Bellevue Hospital, New York, and worked as an orderly, or nurse. Then small-pox became very prevalent, and I was sent down to the small pox hospital on the end of Blackwell's Island, opposite Yorkville. Among the patients was one man who had the worst case I ever saw. It was frightful to see him and hear him rave. When he began to recover I paid him a good deal of attention, and we became quite friendly. There was an air of mystery about the man which rather puzzled me, but as he did not tell me much about his affairs I did not ask him to enlighten me. One day he took very sick and grew worse rapidly. I sat by his bedside by the hour, but he had made up his mind that his time had come, and he was very uneasy. I was about to go off watch in the evening, when he motioned for me to bend over him. He grasped my hand in both his own.

"'Promise not to divulge what I am about to tell you until after I am dead.'

"'I promise.'

"'Swear it,' said he, faintly.

"'I swear it.'

He was very weak and I could barely hear what he said, when his breath burned my ear."

"'I am ———, the bank-robber.'

"'What?' I asked, dumfounded.

"'Yes: I have been tracked for two years and just hounded until I was compelled to embrace the expedient.'

"'What expedient?' I asked.

"'The detectives knew me so well that I could not disguise myself, and I deliberately contracted small-pox in order to get my face pitted and thus alter my looks. You know how well I have succeeded, my face is hideously pocked, and I might have had some rest from the detectives, but I am going to die here, and——'

"He was too much exhausted to speak farther, and I bade him lay still and tell me more in the morning. On the morrow he was sinking rapidly and hardly able to speak, but he described a spot near Astoria where he had buried $5,000 a year previously, and asked me to accept it as a mark of his friendship. He died at noon, and two days later I went out to Astoria and found the money, just as he had said I would. At first I did not know what to do with it, as it was undoubtedly the result of some bank robbery, but I finally concluded to keep it for my own use. I have never told the story before, but those who knew the determination of the man would not doubt the veracity of my statement. No! I will not tell you his name."

Russian Jewesses.

The women in a party of Russian Jews who arrived at Castle Garden this week attracted a great deal of attention from the fact that they all wore wigs. The explanation of the circumstance is said to be this: For generations past, when an orthodox Jewish maiden wedded, she had, prior to the marriage ceremony, to have all her hair cleanly shaven from her head, in order that her husband should see her in her least attractive form, so that in after years, when the woman becomes old and decrepit, she would not appear less lovable in the eyes of her husband than she did on the wedding-day. Another given reason is that a woman whose head is cleanly shaven would not attract attention from other men.

A Statesman's Ideal Statesman.
Sen. Edmunds in the Christian Union.

There is, perhaps, no one thing so valuable to the right progress of civilized society as the courage of sincere individual opinion, and, as regards public affairs, the man who tries honestly to form an accurate conclusion and bravely to maintain and advance it, without counting the number of adversaries, will fulfill the best mission of a citizen and will be, whether in public or private station, the true politician, often the real statesman, the best teacher and the noblest leader.

Organ Grinders of the Capitol.
Harper's Weekly, (Rep.)

It is said that the Tariff question is a favorite theme with Congressmen for the reason that there is no other subject on which a man can talk so long on so little information.

Thousands of ladies to-day cherish grateful remembrances of the help derived from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It positively cures all female complaints. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

THE ZUNI CITY.

The Largest of the Indian Pueblos.

Harper's for June.

High up on the western slope of the Sierra Madre, in New Mexico, nearly a mile and a half above the sea level, and but a few miles beyond the divide where scanty waters begin their timid and uncertain way down toward the Pacific, stands ancient Zuñi, the father of the pueblos. When Coronado made his famous march into the unknown North, the Zuñis, or Shi-wi-nas, as they call themselves, were the first, and also the most numerous and powerful, of the Pueblo people encountered by him. Their towns covered a great territory, almost deserving the name of "kingdom—term so lavishly and loosely used by Coronado and his contemporary explorers. Oppression and pestilence have so diminished their numbers, and their strict exclusiveness has so impoverished their physical condition, that the once mighty Nation has now been reduced to a handful of people. These inhabit a single pueblo. But the country around is dotted with ruined Towns upon whose walls is graven the symbol of the shi-wi-na, the sacred water spider, whose figure forms the Zuñi coat of arms. Here, surrounded by the forsaken homes of their children and ancestry—crumbling heaps which in antiquity rival the storied stones of the Old World—the Zuñis live as their fathers lived, and jealously treasure their proud history.

Zuñi is still the largest of the pueblos of New Mexico and Arizona, and is looked up to by the others, which differ entirely in language, with the veneration and homage belonging to the elder member of their family, the source whence come their religion and institutions. By the census of 1880, under an accurate count, the population of Zuñi numbered 1,602, nearly 500 more than that of Isleta, the next pueblo in size. Therefore it is still a considerable town. It is only a few years since the Zuñis numbered several thousand, but an epidemic of the smallpox decimated them terribly.

With the exception of the Moquis and the Java Supais, or Ku'h-nis, in Arizona—the latter, an almost unknown pueblo in Cataract Creek Cañon, one of the "box cañons" of the Colorado—the Zuñis are the most isolated of all the pueblo tribes. They have therefore been little influenced by contact either with Spanish or Anglo-American civilization, and to-day live substantially the life they led when Coronado first started out in search of the seven cities of Cibola. The river Pueblos, as they are called—these ranging along the Rio Grande from Taos to Isleta—have monopolized the attention of travelers and writers, being the most convenient of access. But these, surrounded by the Towns of the Mexicans on every hand, and latterly having come in contact with the more pushing American, who leaves his own indelible impress upon all whom he meets, they have naturally been materially influenced by the alien life around them, and their manners have been considerably changed thereby.

However good a copy may be, however faithful as a reproduction, the most of us have a strong preference for originals. So Zuñi, as the oldest of the pueblo families, as the father of their *Kultur*, as the Germans would say, and possessing the most distinctive characteristics, is decidedly the representative pueblo of New Mexico.

A Neighborly Family.
Peoria Transcript.

A family named Brooks, from down in Indiana, moved into a house in Peoria recently, and before night had borrowed tea, sugar, eggs, milk, and kerosene from as many different neighbors. After three or four days the new family ceased to borrow promiscuously, and settled down on one particular neighbor. At an early hour in the morning a small boy appeared and said:

"Say, we are out of tacks and want to put down our carpet. Ma wants to know if she can borrow a few?"

A hunt was made, and the request granted, but in 10 minutes the boy returned and said:

"Say, we've mislaid our tack hammer, and ma wants to borrow yours."

"He got it, and this time it was 20 minutes before he returned and said:

"Say, ma's pulled all her teeth out pulling on that carpet. She wants to know if you won't lend her one of your boys?"

One of the boys was sent over, but it was an obstinate carpet, and back came the messenger with:

"Say, ain't your husband home?"

"Yes; what do you want?"

"Well, ma's mislaid her husband somewhere, and she wants to borrow yours to pull one end of the infernal carpet through two doors and across a hall."

The line had to be drawn somewhere, and it was fixed here.

The Pennsylvania Campaign.
Gath in Cincinnati Enquirer.

The campaign Don Cameron is making in Pennsylvania is the first one designed to influence the renomination of Gen. Arthur. Cameron has been given the President's patronage for the purpose of renominating him, and, assisted by his lieutenant, Gray, has been judiciously buying up the gentle Reformers of Pennsylvania with offices and honors, and has begun with Mr. Wolfe, who had much rather be President than right. If the ticket can carry Pennsylvania, through the co-operation of the Democrats, it will immediately be announced as an Arthur victory, and his campaign for 1884 will be opened. I would not be surprised if Beaver would be elected. While very desirous of office, he is a man of honest origin, brave record, and simple—almost verdantly so. He is a country lawyer in a mountain town, whose indignations are not always smarting, and who had much rather be useful with the majority than perpetually slopping over. If the Democrats are willing to imitate Don Cameron and make a ticket of strong names, admitting men from the protesting wings of the Republican party, they could carry the State. But the average politician in both parties, and particularly on the Democratic side, is not desirous that politics should be any better, and could get along more happily under a ring administration of his opponents than with a Governor who was no respector of persons, and particularly not of loafers.

How to Secure a Good Husband.
New York Herald.

Among the Zuni Indians, who have recently come to the front by coming East for ocean water, there is said to be a social custom that might be worth adopting in more civilized circles. In Zuniland the houses belong to the women instead of the men, so a man can marry without first being obliged to buy or hire a house; marrying men are therefore abundant among the Zunis. On the other hand, a man who marries can occupy his wife's house only during good behavior, the wife having always the right to put an unsatisfactory husband out of doors. This is a privilege that would raise many an American wife from abject slavery to the rank of equal partner in the conjugal firm. But, whether for husband or wife, the Zuniplan is an advantageous one; it encourages early marriages, assures every woman of a home, so that she need not marry merely to get one, and it keeps husbands in order, for almost any man will behave himself if by so doing he can avoid the onerous duty of paying house rent.

Putting on Airs.
Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

The other day a colored lady of standing, Mrs. Simpson, purchased a Gainsborough, and visited Mrs. Fennel. It was evident that Mrs Simpson possessed a few airs which she wished to display over Mrs. Fennel. "My husband," said Mrs. Simpson, "wanted me ter get a finer hat den dis, but reflecting dat the $20 bills in the bottom of de drawer was getten sorter scarce like, I concluded to content myself wid a $5 hat." "Wall, yer was savin'," remarked Mrs. Fennel, and then, stepping to the door, exclaimed: "Tildy, take dat $1,000 bill away from dat chile. He tore up two yesterday. Dar ain't no sense in allowin' chillun ter 'stroy money in dat way." Mrs. Simpson retired, realizing that her hat was a failure.

AS LIKE AS TWO PEAS.

In Love With the Same Beauty.

Extraordinary Adventures of Philadelphia Twins—One Elopes With the Girl They Both Love—The Complications Which Follow.

An assault and battery case before Magistrate Lauer in Philadelphia, has been the means of bringing to light one of the most remarkable dual histories ever written. According to a dispatch in the New York *Mercury,* Francis and Henry Cropper are the twin sons of a worthy couple living in the old District of Southwark. The twins were born in the year 1856, and are consequently now 26 years of age. As boys the resemblance to each other was strong enough to frequently deceive even the parents themselves. At the age of 17 the twins were as much alike as ever, and to-day, as men, in hight, weight, general build and appearance they are the counterfeit presentments of each other in every particular. Each of them stands 5 feet 9 inches in his stockings. Each weighs 156 pounds. The faces of both are ruddy with health and good living. Their minds seem to be cast in the same mold. They think alike, seemingly, and the gesture of one is the gesture of the other. When the twins were a little past the age of 16 they were seized with the common boyish craze of going to sea. Up to that time they had never been separated and it was necessary to find a place for them together. This was no easy task, but the indulgent father induced the Captain of the "Mary G. Clement," a three-masted schooner then at this port, to take them on board for a trip to Sagua, Cuba. This was in the Summer of 1872. The voyage out was not marked by anything unusual.

When the port of Sagua was reached the twins were the first to get ashore. They wandered about the Town that day and returned to the vessel in the evening wofully sick, with having sucked a too large quantity of sugar-cane. The next day they went ashore again, and that was the last Capt. Grant ever saw of them. The twins, with the spirit of adventure strong within them, agreed to desert the vessel and go to Havana. Their plans were entirely upset and their whole future changed, however, when Matanzas was reached. They put up over night in that seaport in the house of a Spaniard named Garcia, and so pleased and amazed was he with their remarkable resemblance to each other that he insisted on their spending a whole week with him free of cost. Soft glances from the eyes of old Garcia's daughter, a voluptuously beautiful girl of 16, with all the ripe charms of a woman of 25, went a long way to persuade the brothers, besides the prospects of "a good time," and they readily consented. The week went by, and then another and another. They were both madly in love with the lovely girl. Everything else they could share but love, and they began to dislike, and finally to hate each other for the sake of Marie Garcia. The upshot of the matter was that the old Spaniard awoke one October morning and found his daughter missing, and with her Frank Cropper and 400 Spanish dollars. He gave Harry sufficient money to go to Havana (whither the eloping party were supposed to have flown), and promised to follow the day after. When the angry brother reached there he made inquiries and found that a young lady and gentleman answering the description of those sought had taken passage on board a steamer bound for Key West. Inside of 20 minutes Harry Cropper was standing on the deck of "The Pride of the South" and demanded of the Captain that he should stop his vessel, which was then getting under way, and have the lovers returned. The Captain laughed heartily and went on giving his orders to the crew. The exasperated brother saw the condition of affairs at once. He went to the after part of the vessel and descended into the Captain's cabin, and seeing a door which he supposed led to an inner apartment; opened it and entered. It closed after him, the snap lock caught and he was a prisoner. In the meantime Frank had strolled on deck with his promised wife. The Captain gave him a sly dig in the ribs and remarked, "You're a pretty fellow, aren't you? What did you mean by talking just now about putting somebody ashore? Why, you looked as mad as a hornet." Frank, totally unaware of what prompted the remark, and without the slightest idea that he had been discovered, only laughed in reply, but did not seek for any explanation of the to him inexplicable query. In a few moments he returned with the trembling girl to his stateroom.

After the master of the vessel had seen everything in ship shape, he went back to his cabin, and was startled by a terrific kicking and smothered voice crying "Let me out! Let me out!" In an instant the closet door was thrown open, and out walked Harry Cropper in a towering rage. The Captain was utterly nonplussed. He felt certain that he had seen his passenger go below, with a girl hanging lovingly on his arm, and now here he was like a jack-in-the-box. Harry seemed to divine his thoughts and forsaw that an explanation would make things awkward, so he struck upon an original plan. "All right, Cap," said the young rogue, pretending to get over his anger, "I won't bother you any more. It's only a little fun of mine," and before the astonished skipper could say another word the young man was on deck. He had learned from his involuntary imprisonment that the entrance to the staterooms was not through the Captain's cabin, and it did not take long for him to find proper avenue. Then a ripple of girlish laughter guided him to his brother's door, and standing in the shadow of another entrance, he waited. Fortune favored him, for in a few moments he saw the living counterpart of himself emerge from the room alone. He carried a water-pitcher, and was evidently going to the steward's room to have it filled. As he passed from sight Harry quickly entered the stateroom. The beautiful occupant lay half awake in the lower bunk. Harry's first impulse was to smother the girl with kisses but, restraining himself, he quietly called her by name. "Quick!" he cried, "one of the water-tanks have burst and the cabin in a few moments will be filled with water." Marie suspected nothing. So similar was the voice, the form and the quick gesture, that she sprang from the bunk and followed Harry into the corridor. He had not exactly made up his mind what to do next, but seeing the door of an empty room standing open he pushed the girl in and followed her. When Frank returned and found the girl missing he was amazed. He hurried on deck to find her, and as he did so Harry, who had been watching him, seized Marie by the waist and took her quickly back to the stateroom, coolly remarking that he had been mistaken. Meantime Frank was making a fruitless search. He inquired anxiously of the Captain, who proposed to go below and look again. They found the stateroom door shut and locked. Frank called the girl's name, and, as he did so, the young rogue who had so neatly turned the tables, cried, "My God, there is my brother. If he finds us here he will kill us!" The poor girl nearly fainted, when Harry lifted her up and whispered: "If you love me and not my brother, you will have nothing to do with him. Now, look! I will place this bit of ribbon around my wrist, so that there can be no mistake. Marie signified her assent with a passionate kiss, and then Harry opened the door. In rushed Frank, who started back when he saw his brother. The Captain was thunderstruck. He looked from one to the other in utter amazement. He peered into Harry's face and then into Frank's. Then the whole thing seemed to dawn on him. "So you wanted to get the girl away from your brother," he said to Frank, who saw that he had been outwitted. The young gentleman attempted to explain, but he was cut short by the girl herself, who was clinging to Harry. For the next 36 hours poor Frank was in a state bordering on frenzy. Not only had he lost the beautiful creature herself, but her father's shekels in the bargain. When the vessel landed at Key West, the conscientious Captain saw no other course than to hand the trio over to an officer. There being no charge on which to hold them they were permitted to depart, and took the train for Augusta. Here they waited for two days, each of the young men waiting for an opportunity to rid himself of the other. They stopped at a second class hotel on State street. In the afternoon of the second day Marie was looking from the hotel window when she was horrified to see her father approaching. Harry saw him almost as quickly. Throwing a cloak over Marie's shoulders, he fairly dragged her down stairs and into the side street. A cab was hailed, and in a moment more the guilty pair were jogging toward the railroad station. When Senor Garcia stepped upon the portico the first person he saw was Frank. Enraged beyond measure at this turn of affairs, Senor Garcia lost no time in making a formal charge of abduction. By a specious promise of forgiveness on the part of the Spaniard, the young man was induced to return to Cuba, where he was immediately tried and sentenced to three years imprisonment. Henry, with his loving young beauty, made his way West, and obtained a clerical situation in Chicago. There he remained for four years, and went to California with Marie, who, by the way, was then a mother, but not a wife. Frank, after his release from prison shipped on board a vessel bound for the Mediterranean. In 1877, after having traveled many thousand miles, he returned to his home and was received as one from the dead. On last Thursday week, a young man, brown, bearded and handsome, walked into the Cropper home and saluted the gray-haired little lady sewing at the fire with a resounding kiss. She looked up, thinking it was her son Frank. At that moment the kitchen door opened and a counterpart of the bearded stranger walked in. Then the little mother fainted away and the two long-separated brothers held her up. An hour spent in going over the events of 10 years, when Frank suddenly asked, "Where is Marie?" Harry answered only a single word, but it conveyed volumes. "Dead," said he, and then Frank added "with a broken heart." The answer seemed to infuriate the other, and he answered with some passion. So the matter dropped then, but later the men actually came to blows in front of their own house. A Nineteenth District officer arrested them, and when taken before the magistrate your correspondent chanced to be present. Their fine appearance and singular resemblance, together with a partial explanation of the singular cause of the affray, resulted in a discharge with a trifling fine and a reprimand.

Why "Baby Mine" Fainted.

Once, when Mme. Rentz and her female minstrels were performing in San Francisco, a well-known Front street merchant—one of the front orchestra seat brigade, whose head was more clear than level—waited around the stage entrance to the Standard Theater after the performance trying to conceal a handsome bouquet under his ulster.

For a long time he kept peering at the different speciments of Mme. Rentz's sirens, as they put up their umbrellas and trotted away in the rain. After waiting patiently for about an hour, he approached an individual with a red scarf and a slouched hat, who stood smoking a cigar at the entrance, and said:

"Can you tell me, sir, if Miss Chlorine has gone home yet?"

"Oh, yes, been gone half an hour," replied the slouch hat party cheerfully. "Those flowers for her?"

"Well—er—um—yes."

"I'll give 'em to her—see her later," said the obliging man.

"Will you? That's very kind, surely."

"Oh, not at all," said the man, smelling the bouquet with the air of a connoisseur. "Anything else?"

"Well—ahem!—yes. Just give her this pair of earrings."

"Certainly. What name shall I say?"

"Just say that 'Baby Mine'—she'll understand—sends love, and says 2:30, at the same place to-morrow."

"I'll just make a mem. of that," said the red tie man, writing on his shirt-cuff, "2:30 same place to-morrow. All right. Anything else?"

"No, that's all. Sure you'll see her this evening?"

"Oh, certain."

"And you'll get a chance to speak to her when there is no one around?"

"Oh, dead sure. You see, I'm her husband!"

"Baby Mine" fainted, and was sent to his home in a hack.

Sharp Trick on a Conductor.
Jersey City Journal.

He mounted on one of the Jersey City & Bergen Slow Transit cars and tendered the conductor a trade dollar which had been punched and the hole filled with tin foil.

The conductor looked at the coin a moment, and then, passing it back, said he could not receive that kind of money. It happened, however, that it was all the passenger had.

"If I take it," said the conductor, "I will have to charge you 15 cents for that hole."

"Charge what you please," answered the passenger; "I'm in a hurry and can't stop to argue about it."

The conductor handed the man 80 cents in change. The passenger counted it over, gazed at the man, then at the money, and softly: "Haven't ye made a mistake in the change? Didn't I give ye a dollar?"

"Yes, but I had to charge you 15 cents for the hole in it."

"That's all right. I've paid for the hole, haven't I?"

"Yes."

"Well, then I want that hole. Give me that hole or give me 15 cents."

He got the money.

Aspirants for Kate Shelly's Hand.
Council Bluffs (Ia.) Nonpareil.

The following interesting item has been engaged for some days in making the rounds of the press: "Kate Shelly, the young lady who saved a train from plunging into an abyss, near Boone, Iowa, from which the bridge had been swept by the torrent, is about to marry the conductor of the train which was rescued." Kate Shelly was not 16 years old at the time of her heroic deed, and probably is not at this time seriously contemplating marriage with anybody, much less any one of the persons to whom newspaper scribblers are attaching her as a bride. When the time does come for venturing upon the matrimonial sea, there is a switchman in the yards at Moingona who was with her in the sickness following her terrible adventure, who, although wearing the clothes of a laborer, and carrying a hand crippled in the service of the railroad company, will probably put in the first and best claim, regardless of conductors.

An Animated Sledge-Hammer.
Columbus Enquirer.

One of the most singular incidents that we have recorded in a long time occurred at Patsaliga Creek, in Talbot County, and not very far from Howard Station. Mr. William Heath was driving a cow and young calf along the road, and when they came to the creek the cow stopped in order to drink. On the opposite side of the creek, and a few feet off, stood a large ram. As the cow was drinking she would frequently lift up her head as if she was uneasy about the calf. The ram took this as a banter for a fight, and, walking up near the cow, reared up and gave her a butt centrally in the head, and killed the cow almost instantly. Mr. Heath ran up, thinking that the cow would soon recover, as he thought she was only stunned, but in this he was mistaken, as it was a death stroke.

She Understood It.
London Punch.

Hearts of Oak: Angelina (who has never seen a revolving light before)—"How patient and persevering those sailors must be, Edwin! The wind has blown that light out six times since they first lit it, and they've lighted it again each time."—

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.
WASHINGTON, May 16.

The bill to authorize the Rock Island & Southwestern Railway Company to construct a bridge over the Mississippi at New Boston, Ill., passed.

The joint resolution authorizing the Librarian of Congress to accept the library offered the United States by Dr. Joseph Meredith Toner, of Washington, passed.

Sen. Bayard reported favorably from the Finance Committee, with amendments in the nature of a substitute for the measure, the Bonded Spirits bill. He said an amendment would probably be offered in the Senate, allowing bonds to be given annually.

Sen. Vest reported favorably a bill to establish a United States Court in the Indian Territory.

The House bill for a public building at Jackson, Tenn., passed.

The five per cent. land bill was taken up, and Plumb explained its provisions. The bill finally went over until to-morrow.

Sen. Conger, by request, introduced a bill providing that any officer now in the regular army, who served with the volunteer forces, or in the regular army at any time during the war of the rebellion as a regimental or staff officer, or aide-de-camp to any general officer, and actually performed duty in such position, shall be considered as in the service for the entire time he acted in such capacity. He is to rank from the commencement of his service and thereafter in the various grades to which he was appointed or promoted in accordance with the date of his appointment as Commissioner.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House resumed the consideration of the National Bank Charter bill, and Hewitt spoke in favor of the banks, stating the present system to be the strictest ever devised by the ingenuity of man.

Mr. Buckner opposed the pending bill as being wholly unnecessary. It was a delusion and cheat, which would not accomplish what the country thought it would, and which failed to secure a safe and stable circulation. If the national banking system were to be continued, he favored an amendment which would let every bank know that it could not at its mere caprice reduce or increase its circulation.

Mr. Butterworth (O.), supported the bill as required by public policy and by the business interests of the country, but insisted that the reserves of the National banks should be kept in coin. He ridiculed the proposition that the banks should be overthrown and the Government go into the rag business of publishing money. He was in favor of paying greenbacks and placing the Government once again within the harbor of the Constitution, which limited the power of the Government to the right to coin money and regulate the value thereof. It might be said he was a Democrat. He was heart and soul a Democrat on the subject of limiting the power of the Government within the plain provisions of the Constitution; he was a Democrat after the old school; when the party had some fixed and recognized principles. He regretted to say that, when he entered the old Democratic household in search of the time-honored principles of the fathers, he found no one at home. He stumbled over the remains of Jefferson and Benton and their confreres, but the family had gone out. He did, indeed, find Sen. Bayard and a few friends at home, but they were lonesome and out of temper because their brethern had moved out and actually stoned the old house.

While Brumm, (Penn.,) was speaking, it was agreed the subject go over and a recess was taken, the evening session to be for debate only on the Bank Charter bill.

Ten members were present at the evening session. Adjourned.

SENATE.
WASHINGTON, May 17.

Sen. Cameron reported adversely the joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Engineer Melville, U. S. N. Indefinitely postponed.

Sen. Sherman presented the petition of Mrs. Betty B. Bassett, of Virginia, setting forth that she is owner of the family Bible of George Washington, and offering to sell it to the Government. Referred.

The bill for the extension of the steam grain shovel patent was reported favorably with the substitution of seven years in place of 10 as the term of extension. Calendar.

Discussion of the five per cent. Land bill was resumed, Sen. Garland supporting the measure.

After a general discussion upon the question whether military scrip lands were entitled to be considered as among those actually sold, upon which five per cent. was to be paid, the bill went over without action.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House resumed consideration of the bank charter extension, it being agreed that the general debate should close at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The debate being closed, the bill was read by sections for amendments.

Mr. Murch (Me.) offered an amendment reducing from 20 to three years the period for which banks may extend their succession. He was willing to allow the banks three years to go into some honest business. Rejected—yeas 61, nays 117.

Mr. Buckner (Mo.) moved to make the period 10 years. The yeas and nays were ordered, pending which the matter went over for the day.

Mr. Hazleton (Wis.), from the Committee on Elections, submitted a report on the case of Lowe vs. Wheeler, of the Eighth Congressional District of Alabama, declaring the contestant (Lowe) entitled to a seat.

The Commissioner of Agriculture informed the House that cinchona seeds have been distributed, but there is little hope for the growth of the plant, except in Southern California and Southern Florida. Adjourned.

SENATE.
WASHINGTON, May 18.

The Senate resumed discussion of the extension of the Spendelow steam grain shovel patent. The bill was indefinitely postponed by yeas 25, nays 19.

The House bill authorizing the receipt of United States gold coin, in exchange for gold bars, passed.

Sen. Conger, failing to secure immediate consideration of the bills for public buildings, said he would urge action upon them to-morrow.

The five per cent. law bill was then taken up.

Sen. Saulsbury's amendment prohibiting the States receiving money from applying any of it to pay agents employed to procure it, was modified by Beck adding the words, "Except this be in accordance with the laws of the State passed after the passage of this act." Adopted.

Sen. Vance advocated an amendment requiring the quantity of lands donated for railroads and educational purposes and the States named be ascertained and opposed the bill.

The discussion was continued by Sens. Conger, Allison and M'Dill, and then Sen. Morgan offered an amendment which was accepted by the friends of the bill, requiring the payment of five per cent. be made in cash instead of bonds.

Sen. Morrill gave notice of amendment and the bill went over.

Sen. Cameron (Wis.) reported favorably from the committee the bill appropriating $100,000 for public buildings at LaCrosse.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Kasson, the bill passed providing that any person being originally a citizen of the United States, who has been naturalized as a subject of Great Britain, may publicly declare his renunciation of such naturalization and resume the rights and privileges as a citizen of the United States by signing an instrument to that effect.

The bill passed changing the boundaries of the Fourth Collection District of Virginia, and making Newport News a port of entry.

The House resumed consideration of the Bank Charter Extension bill, the pending question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Buckner, reducing the period for which banks may extend their charters from 20 to 10 years. Lost—92 to 116.

Mr. Springer offered an amendment providing that all charters of national banks shall expire at the end of 20 years from the 1st of January, 1883, unless Congress shall provide for an earlier period for the expiration of such charters. Rejected.

Mr. Hammond offered his amendment providing that jurisdiction for suits hereafter brought by or against a national banking association, except such between them and the United States, or its officers or agents, shall be the same as jurisdiction for suits brought by or against banks not organized under any law of the United States which do or might do a banking business where such national banking association may be doing business when such suits may be begun. Agreed to.

Mr. Randall offered an amendment providing that on the organization of any Banking Association, intended to replace any existing Banking Association and retain the name thereof, holders of stock in the expiring associations shall be entitled to preference in allotment of shares in the new association in proportion to the number of shares held by them respectively in the expiring association. Adopted.

Mr. Holman offered an amendment providing that every Banking Association which shall obtain the benefit of this act shall pay the cost of preparing plates for such new circulating notes as shall be issued it, and all other costs incident to substituting such new circulating notes for the old in addition to the tax now imposed on Banking Associations by law. Adopted.

Mr. Barnum said the Democrats had treated the Greenbackers with such disrespect that in the last Congress they had not even given them a hearing. At this session, however, the Greenbackers had been treated well. They had been recognized on committees of the House; they had been recognized as a party. "You Democrats say we don't know whether the Greenbackers are right or wrong, but right or wrong, we will not treat you even with respect. [Applause on the Republican side, followed by counter applause on the Democratic side.] You have been all things to all men. You have in Indiana and Ohio and Pennsylvania had a platform of greenback and fiat money as staunch as I would have them. You are divided among yourselves as you have always been since 1856. You can be found on every side of every question. [Laughter and applause on the Republican side]. That has been your record, and I say that you are now in the way of progress. You are only the stumbling-block in the way of the Greenback doctrine to-day. [Applause and laughter on the Democratic side].

Mr. Bland criticised the action of the Greenback party in the House, declaring the members of that party elected from Missouri were pledged to vote for a Republican Speaker, in case their votes were necessary to carry the election. Gentlemen, that party denounced corporations, but they voted against the proposition which would prevent these corporations dragging their constituents 100 miles to the Federal Courts. The gentlemen from Texas (Jones) would find the people of Texas were not so crazy to take up his fiat and Mahonize that State, and the gentleman would find some trouble in explaining to his constituents why he votes against the proposition to substitute Treasury notes for National bank notes.

Mr. Burrows (Mo.) denied that during the canvass for Congress the Missouri Greenbackers pledged themselves to support the Republican nominee for Speaker. Once during the campaign he had seen that statement in the local paper, but he had called upon the editor to prove it or stand branded as an infamous liar.

Mr. Ward (Mo)—"I emphatically deny the truth of the assertion, coming from whom it may. The Greenbackers were never pledged to support the Republican Speaker."

Mr. Jones (Texas) said the position taken by Bland was such that he could say to the Greenbackers: "I am a better Greenbacker than Greenbackery itself, and turning to a hard money Democrat, say I am very careful to avoid fiat money." He then proceeded to attack the Democratic party, comparing it to the weaker man in a quarrel, who says to his opponent: "If you hit me, I will give old Uncle John fits." When it met the Republican party it was a coward, but it said, "Here is a little Greenback party, and we'll just give it fits."

Mr. Bland replied that the Greenback party was a sort of tail to the Republican kite, and it was necessary to cut off the tail in order to bring the kite down.

On motion of Mr. Crapo the following amendment was inserted at the end of section seven of the bill: "And the franchise of such association is hereby extended for the sole purpose of liquidating their affairs until such affairs are finally closed." Section seven has reference to the banking associations which do not avail themselves of the provisions of the act.

Mr. Randall then offered his amendment as an independent section.

Mr. Crapo offered as a substitute the following: "That any National banking association now organized or hereafter organized desiring to withdraw its circulating notes upon deposit of lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States as provided in section four in the act of June 20, 1874, shall be required to give 90 days' notice to the Secretary of the Treasury of its intention to deposit the full money and withdraw circulating notes, provided not more that $5,000,000 lawful money shall be deposited during any calendar month. Provided further, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to bonds called for redemption by the Secretary of the Treasury, but when bonds are called for redemption, the bank holding such called bonds shall surrender them within 30 days after the maturing of the call."

Mr. Randall declared his willingness to accept the substitute.

Mr. Culbertson (Texas) moved to amend the amendment by providing that banks shall surrender no less than one tenth of their circulation in any one year. Rejected, by ayes 88, nays 116.

Mr. Haskell (Kan.) said he had intended to vote for the pending bill, but he was not prepared to support it since the amendment offered by Cannon had been adopted, because it radically changed the national banking system. He dare not cast his vote for a proposition that would open the door to a possible contraction of the currency that might reach $10,000,000.

Mr. Cannon opposed the amendment offered by Crapo. The effect of it, he contended was to organize a corner in 4's and 4½'s and squeeze the banks out.

Mr. Atkins moved to adjourn, pending which the Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, transmitting the concluding report of the Secretary of State and the accompanying paper relative to Shields and Charles Weber in Mexico.

Among the papers is a copy of a letter signed by Shields, Weber and Salm to Rep. Bayne (Pa.) as follows: "We are released from jail and have had an interview with Hon. P. H. Morgan, and from evidence produced we are satisfied he has done all in his power for us. We make this statement without any mental reservation." Adjourned.

RECENT LITERATURE.

THE FORMATION OF VEGETABLE MOULD Through the Action of Worms, with Observations on Their Habits, by Charles Darwin, LL. D., F. R. S. With illustrations. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo.

Words are not needed to recommend this work to the public. The name of the author is sufficient for it a careful reading. Much of what Mr. DARWIN has written here will be new and strange to the majority of people, who will be astonished to learn that these creatures regarded one with loathing have so much intelligence and play so important a part in the economy of nature. The book is full of curious and interesting things, and is well worth the reading.

SUICIDE: An Essay on Comparative Moral Statistics: by Henry Morselli, M. D. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo.

The author of this work has had special opportunities to study into mental phenomena and is, therefore, better prepared than most persons to write upon this subject. The present edition was prepared from the Italian work for the English reading public, and will probably be received with equal favor. Suicide is so wide-spread a mania in the countries on both sides of the sea that anything from a good authority regarding it will find interested readers.

MEN AND BOOKS: OR STUDIES IN HOMILETICS: Lectures Introductory to the Theory of Preaching. By Austin Phelps, D. D. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo.

The contents of this volume have been already given in the lecture-room, and retain the easy flowing style they then assumed. It is similar in character to the "Theory of Preaching" by the same author, issued some time ago, and will be found to be of the same practical value to the young men who are studying for the ministry. Whatever will arouse to a keener appreciation of the demands of their profession is of great practical value, and this the book aims at doing.

ON HORSEBACK IN THE SCHOOL AND ON THE ROAD. By Edward L. Anderson, author of "How to Ride," etc. Published by Henry Holt & Co., New York. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo.

The value of such a work as the above to those who desire to learn how to enjoy this most desirable exercise, is very great. The writer is a thoroughly practical horseman and speaks of what he knows. His hints and rules are just what are needed by the new beginner and will, doubtless be welcome to all such.

Scene at the Washington Races.
Washington Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.

Before the first race the Charge d'Affaires of the Chinese Embassy, clad in Oriental costume walked up to the French pools, and, throwing down three five dollar gold pieces, called for $15 worth of tickets. The seller, thinking he had a sucker gave him three on a horse far from a favorite. It so happened, however, the Chinaman's horse won the race, and for each $5 of his investment he hauled in $47 25. The American Secretary, who has them in charge, says they are great gamblers, and love to bet for the fun of it.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are certain classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz.:

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication, but only as an evidence of good faith. All letters not complying with this rule find their way at once to the waste basket.

2. Mathematical problems and questions in grammatical construction. We are willing to give all our readers an opportunity to ask and answer the former, but we have not the type necessary for publishing algebraic problems and solutions.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the editor are not appropriate or proper in the columns of the BLADE. Hundreds of questions come to this Department every week, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in making selections calculated to promote the general interest.

4. Inquiries as to the standing or reliability of individuals, firms or corporations doing a general business. The BLADE's endorsement is too valuable to be bestowed indiscriminately, and it is not always possible for us to devote the time necessary to ascertain the standing of an individual or a firm located in a distant part of the country.

Correspondents whose inquiries are not answered within a reasonable time would do well to repeat them. If they still fail to receive an answer they are asked to believe that the questions remain unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We must request that subscribers will keep all communications for the business and editorial departments of the BLADE entirely separate and distinct, always upon separate leaves. Questions for this department should never be written on the same leaf with letters containing subscriptions or orders for books. Letters intended for this department of the paper should be marked "Correspondents' Department."

G. F., Stoughton, Ia.: Address Young Scientist, New York City.

T. J. M., Rosefield, Ill.: Address Lee & Shepard, Boston, Mass.

Subscriber, Norwalk, O.: Address B. F. Gamble, 621 South Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo.

A. J. B., Santa Ana, Cal.: Address Carpentry and Building, New York City. It is a monthly publication.

Constant Reader, (no postoffice): The Clerk of your County Court can give you all necessary information, without charge.

A. J., Clarksville, Mo.:
Is there any law giving soldiers of the Mexican War three months' extra pay?

No.

Lizzie, Lockhart's Run, W. Va.: We understand that Cook's Sunday School publications are non sectarian, but we do not know what church Mr. C. attends, or whether he attends any.

T. B., Morristown, N. Y.:
Where can I get a book on the culture of small fruit, and the name of the book?

D. Appleton & Co., New York: "The Fruit Garden," $2.50.

S. N. T., Alamo Mills, Tex.:
What was the British and American loss at the battle of Lundy's Lane?

American, 852; British, 878. Gens. Scott and Brown were each severely wounded.

C. A. T., Waterloo, N. Y.:
Please state in your Answer to Correspondents the names of two or three of the leading journals of London, Eng., and the cost of subscription.

Times, Telegraph, Standard. The Times is 3d and the others 1d per copy.

L. M. W., Woodland Center, Mich.:
Please inform me who I shall address for information regarding the organization known as the Knights of Labor.

President Labor Union, Pittsburg, Pa.

Inquirer, Flum River, Ill.:
1. Who writes the "Spoopendyke" sketches? 2. Is he married?

1. Stanley Huntley. 2. Yes; his wife is said to be one of the handsomest women in Brooklyn.

S. W. H., Reno, Ia.:
Will the BLADE state to what command the 5th Ohio Infantry belonged, or did they ever serve in the Second Army Corps? I claim they never did belong to Hancock's 2d Corps.

You are mistaken; the regiment did serve under Hancock a portion of the time.

R. C. C., Dunham, N. H.:
Will you tell me the number of Germans in the United States?

The number arriving in the United States between the years 1820 and 1879 is given at 3,002,027. There has been a steady stream of immigration since, and Uncle Sam is rich enough to give them all a farm.

J. K., Macomb, Mich.:
Will you publish recipe to make putty for leaky casks?

Melt eight pounds yellow wax and 12 pounds solid turpentine over a slow fire; add four pounds tallow, and, when thoroughly mixed, remove the whole to a distance from the fire and stir in two pounds spirits of turpentine, and let it cool.

J. H. S., Alma, Kan.:
Please announce whether or not there is any law to discount silver coins with holes in them.

Mutilated coins are received at the mint only as bullion. Dealers may refuse to take them. There is a law against punching or defacing coins, and it is a pity it is not more generally enforced. There is no law for discounting them.

W. D. N., McElrath, Ark.:
What is the best treatment for bone felon?

As soon as the disease is felt, put directly over the spot a blister of Spanish fly, about the size of the thumb nail, and let it remain for six hours, at the expiration of which time, directly under the surface of the blister, may be seen the felon, which can be instantly taken out with the point of a needle.

Sailor, Toledo, O.:
When did Capt. Boyton cross the English channel in his rubber suit?

May 28, 1875. The voyage occupied 23½ hours. He set out at 3 o'clock in the morning. He was attended by Dr. Howard, of New York, who kept near him in a boat, and gave the swimmer his meals during the day.

W. W., (no postoffice):
Will the BLADE tell what is good for a chronic backache?

Rectified oil of turpentine, 25 drops; sulphuric ether, one scruple; mucilage of gum arabic, three drachms; syrup of poppies, one drachm; rosewater, 1½ ounces; make into a draught; take at bedtime. For a weak back, take a beef's gall, pour it into one pint alcohol, and bathe frequently.

Sufferer, Spring Grove, Tenn.:
Can you give a recipe for dyspepsia that can be prepared without the aid of a doctor?

Mix together one-half ounce bicarbonate of soda, two drachms aromatic spirits of ammonia, six ounces compound spirits of gentian, six drachms tincture of henbane, two drachms tincture of ginger, three drops creosote, one-half ounce ginger syrup, and three ounces water. A tablespoonful taken after each meal will, it is said, cause a speedy cure.

T. J. L., Decatur, Texas:
What has the United States Government done about the land between the Nation and Southern Kansas, which was claimed by Payne and colony to be vacant? If it is open for settlement please state the same.

Settlers have been warned to keep off this land, and the military have orders to arrest all who undertake to "squat" on it. Payne, however, is reported to have eluded the military and crossed over with 50 followers. He will probably be ousted in a short time.

W. M. B., Centerburg, O.:
1. Give the address and price per copy of a reliable Republican newspaper, published in the German language, in Toledo. 2. Where can I get text books designed for English students who wish to study the Dutch, Portuguese, French, Spanish, Italian and Irish languages? 3. Give a list of the languages spoken in Europe and the adjacent islands. 4. What is the meaning of "Erin go Bragh?"

1. The Express is the only German Republican paper published in Toledo; daily and weekly, five cents single copy. 2. E. Steiger, New York City. 3. It is said that nearly every known language is spoken in London alone. 4. Ireland forever, three cheers for Ireland, or words to that effect.

D. R. S., Smithdale, Ill.:
How old is Jerre Black, of Pennsylvania? What public offices has he held?

He was born January 10, 1810. He was admitted to the bar in 1830, appointed President Judge of the District in which he resided (Somerset County, Pa.) in 1842; elected Judge of the Supreme Court of the State in 1851, and chosen Chief Justice; re-elected in 1854; appointed by Pres. Buchanan Attorney General of the United States in 1857, which office he held till December, 1860, when he became Secretary of State, and continued in that position during the remainder of Buchanan's term.

C. T., Tobinsport, Ind.:
Please give me a sketch of Stonewall Jackson's life previous to the late war.

He graduated at West Point in 1846. The death of his father, in 1827, left him dependent upon an uncle, who brought him up a farmer. As a boy he was noted for gravity and sobriety of manners. He served in Mexico with McGruder's battery; became First Lieutenant August 20, 1847; Brevet Captain and Major for gallantry at Contreras, Churubusco and Chapultepec; resigned in 1852, with health impaired, and became a Professor in the Military Institute at Lexington, Va. He was a Deacon in the Presbyterian Church, and his religious fervor sometimes approached the verge of fanaticism. His manners and dress were of the simplest description.

D. J. B., Mt. Sterling, Ia.:
Where, when, and by whom was hard coal first used in this country?

Stone coal was first used as fuel in a fire place by Judge Fell, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., in 1808. Obadiah Gore, of Wyoming Valley, Pa., had used it for 40 years in a blacksmith's forge. In 1812 nine loads of anthracite coal were brought to Philadelphia by George Shoemaker, of Pattonville. He sold two loads of it to a Mr. White, who owned a manufactory. He and his workmen tried for half a day to make the coal burn, when, becoming disgusted, they shut the furnace door and went home to dinner. When they returned they were amazed to find the furnace door red hot, and the coal burning finely! The secret was discovered. Other men who bought a part of Mr. Shoemaker's coal failed to make it burn, and got out a writ for his arrest, upon the charge of selling them stones.

A. W. M., Mt. Union, Ia.:
1. How much did England pay the United States on the Alabama Claim? 2. Please give me a brief history of the crime, life and trial of Dr. Lamson.

1. The original Geneva award was for $15,500,000. It was paid to the United States September 9, 1873. It drew compound interest until March 31, 1877. The total accretions of interest were $3,369,000, bringing the sum up to $18,869,000. There was distributed under the act of June 22, 1874, to actual losers, the sum of $9,316,120. There was covered into the Treasury March 31, 1877, the sum of $9,553,800. Interest ceased at that date. 2. All the facts have recently been published in the BLADE. Lamson confessed before his execution, that he committed the crime, but said that he was crazed by the use of opium. It is singular, however, that his "insanity" prompted him to murder a young man at whose death Lamson would come into possession of a considerable sum of money.

M. A. J., McPherson, Neb.:
Will you publish a brief sketch of the life of the Norwegian author, Bjornstjerne Bjornson?

He was born at Kvikne, Osterdalen, December 8, 1832. He is the son of a clergyman, studied at the University of Christiania in 1852, and early connected himself with the press, his contributions attracting much attention. For two years he was manager of a theater at Bergen, and next he edited a political journal in Christiania, encountering much opposition, which drove him from Norway, and he resided for a number of years mainly in Copenhagen, returning to Christiania in 1862. He has acquired a wide reputation by his novels and tales, descriptive of Norwegian popular life, and by his dramas and poetry. Many of his works have been translated into English, German and other languages. Among those best known by translations are "Arne," "The Fishing Girl," "The Newly Married Couple," and "Love and Life in Norway." He visited the United States last year, and met with a flattering reception.

L. H. D., Lewiston, Minn.:
Is there any truth in the statement that there was once a man who, though unable to write, could yet master any sum in arithmetic?

Yes. Jedidiah Bexton, born in England in 1705, was the man. He seemed unable to consider anything save with respect to the number of its constituent parts. After hearing a sermon he remembered nothing of it save the exact number of words it contained; and if the size of an object were named, he would instantly declare how many hairs' breadths it contained. He scarcely had a system of calculation, as, from his own obscure explanation, his process was clumsy and circuitous, though extremely swift. He walked to London to see the King, and was examined by the Royal Society, who asked him: "In a body whose three sides are respectively 23,145,789 yards, 5,642,732 yards, and 54,965 yards, how many cubical eighths of an inch are there?" His reply, calculated at once, without one figure having been written down, was found to be correct. Except with respect to this mastery of numbers, his intellect was much inferior to that of ordinary men.

H. N. D., Mt. Scott, Or.:
Give us some statistics about the Hoosac tunnel—when was it commenced, when finished, the cost, etc.

Work was begun in 1852, but made little progress for a few years. In 1856 Herman Haupt & Co. engaged to construct it for $3,800,000, $2,000,000 of which was to come from the State. This contract failed, and Haupt began operations for himself, and by September, 1857, had cut about 1,200 feet. In 1862 the State took possession of the work. In 1867 about 5,080 feet of the distance had been tunneled. Opposition became strong, and efforts were made to abandon the undertaking. The result was a contract with Walter and Francis Shanly, of Montreal, who completed the tunnel by March, 1874, for $4,623,069. The tunnel is under Hoosac Mountain, which is a part of the Green Mountain range, in Western Massachusetts. It is nearly five miles long, and opens communication between Boston and the West, by way of the Fitchburg, Vermont & Massachusetts, and Troy & Greenfield Railroads.

Inquirer, McLeansville, N. C.:
Will you please give a description of the butter tree, and tell where and how it grows?

It is found in India and Africa. The Indian butter tree grows wild on the Almosa hills, the trunk often measuring 50 feet in hight and five or six feet in circumference, with broad oval leaves from six to 12 inches long, large pale yellow blossoms, and pulpy fruit about the size of a pigeon's egg, containing two or three roundish brown seeds. The fat expressed from the seeds is of the consistency of lard, is white, will keep for months, and is used as a substitute for animal butter, and medicinally for rheumatism and contractions of the limbs. The Indian oil tree grows in plantations on the south coast of Coromandel, and the fruit by pressure yields an oil used by the natives for soap, in cooking, and in their lamps. The wood is hard and valuable. The African butter plant is not cultivated, but grows naturally in great abundance in the equatorial parts of Africa. The fruit resembles the Spanish olive, and from the kernel, dried in the sun and then boiled in water, is extracted a sweet, white, firm butter, which will keep for a year without salting. This is a very important article of African industry and inland trade.

D. R. G., Mechanicsville, Ala.:
1. What is the population of Dahomey? 2. How is it governed? 3. What are its productions, etc.?

1. Its population is estimated at from 500,000 to 800,000, with marked evidences that it is gradually decreasing. 2. The government is a pure despotism. The life of every man, and the person of every female, belongs to the sovereign. His body guard is composed entirely of women forming a regiment of 1,200 to 2,500 strong. He is not limited as to the number of his wives, and usually has from 3,000 to 4,000. Polygamy is very general, each man having as many wives as he can afford. He has absolute authority over his wives and children, even to the extent of selling them into slavery. Dahomey has neither newspapers nor United States Consuls or Agents. 3. The woods of Dahomey are very dense, and are filled with a large variety of wild beasts and poisonous reptiles. Lions, leopards, panthers, hyenas, elephants, deer, buffalo, wild sheep, goats, alligators and boa constrictors of enormous size are found in abundance, and the sea coast is infested with sharks. The rivers and lakes furnish plenty of fish. The principal products are palm oil, maize, guinea corn, cassava (the substitute for bread), yams, sweet potatos, cocoanuts, oranges and the African apple. The cattle are of an inferior quality, and scarce; so also are sheep, goats and fowls.

George, New Philadelphia, O.:
Please give a description of the electrical eel.

Its body is smooth and without scales. A long ventral fin extends from behind the head to the extremity of the tail; the mouth is armed with sharp teeth, and projecting into it are enormous fringes, that, from their nature, appear to serve a purpose in respiration. The gullet is short, terminating in a capacious stomach. The electrical organs are situated on each side, and consist of flat partitions or septa, and cross divisions between them. The outer edges of these septa appear, when the skin of the body is turned over, in parallel lines, nearly in the direction of the longitudinal axis of the body. They are thin membranes, nearly parallel to one another, their breadth being nearly the semi-diameter of the body. A powerful shock is felt when one hand is placed near the head and the other near the tail. It kills or stuns the fishes upon which it feeds by electrical shocks. A specimen more than three feet in length was preserved alive in London between the years 1838 and 1842. By the electricity generated by this specimen, Faraday magnetized steel needles, and decomposed iodide of potassium with the greatest ease. A single medium discharge from the animal is calculated to be equal to the electricity of a Leyden battery of 15 jars, containing 3,500 square inches of coated glass, charged to the highest degree.

G. T. R., Sumner, Cal.:
What was the object of the Hartford Convention? What States were represented in it?

The peace negotiations which were going on at Ghent were far from satisfactory; the raising of an army by conscription was proposed by some of the Government officers; New England had been practically ignored by the General Government in the question of coast defense, and there was also great financial distress in New England. The Legislature of Massachusetts requested the other New England States to join in a Convention to be held at Hartford, "to confer upon the subject of their public grievances." The Convention met December 15, 1814, and was composed of delegates from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and from some parts of New Hampshire and Vermont. The session continued for three weeks, and resulted in a report to the Legislature of the several States represented. This report proposed several amendments to the United States Constitution, and also suggested that if these were not adopted it would be wise to hold another Convention "to decide on the course which a crisis so momentous might seem to demand." The Convention had its origin in the feeling of the Federalists of New England, and that party had to suffer the burden of suggested disruption of the Union. Such a design has since been disclaimed, but without ridding the public mind of that impression.

C. H. R., Guilford, Kan.:
Please give particulars of the Jake Cade Insurrection in England.

Cade, who was born in Ireland, assumed the name of Mortimer, pretending to be a cousin to the dispossessed heir of the throne, the Duke of York, and placed himself at the head of a body of insurgents, which soon became 20,000 strong. From Blackheath, near London, he addressed a document to Henry VI., in which he set forth the grievances for which his followers asked redress, and another containing a demand for the banishment of certain persons. The King having sent an army against him, Cade retreated to Seven Oaks, and then turned upon the King's army, which he completely routed, June 27, 1450, and on July 1 took possession of Southwark. He crossed the Thames by the drawbridge, July 3, and entered London, but at night took his men back to Southwark. They re-entered London on the 4th, and beheaded Lord Say, the Treasurer, and Cromer, his son-in-law, Sheriff of Kent. The insurgents having committed some pillage, the citizens resisted their coming into London again the next morning, and kept possession of the bridge against them. A truce being declared the Bishop of Winchester took advantage of it and distributed pardons under the great seal for those of the insurgents who should return home. Most of them dispersed, and soon afterward Cade himself fled, but was overtaken and killed, July 11.

A. P. W., Pinal City, Ariz., writes: "In the BLADE of March 9th was published a ballad entitled "The Dying Californian," in answer to a request. I send enclosed another poem of the same title, which may be the one asked for, and if you can find room, I should like to have it published."

THE DYING CALIFORNIAN.

Brothers, come gather 'round my bed,
For I am dying now.
The last bright beam of life has fled,
And clammy is my brow.
But O, should reason hold her throne,
Pray list to what I say.
And bear this message to my home—
My home far, far away.

Go tell my father not to blame
His wayward, erring child.
But kindly think on his poor name,
On whom, in youth, he smiled.
Go tell my mother pure and fair
That my last act shall be
To breathe that well remembered prayer
I learned beside her knee.

And when I'm dead, take off this ring
And bear it to that shore.
Tell Mary dear 'tis an offering
From one who wakes no more.
Tell her, when in the courts above,
I'll think on that dear hour
When first she pledged to me her love
In that sweet, shady bower.

Tell her when death was on my brow
And life receding fast,
Her face, her form, her angel voice
Were with me to the last.
On San Francisco's lonely shore
Tell her I dying lay,
And that I knew she thought of me
When I was far away.

And when you lay me in the grave
Place this upon my heart;
For this dear tress her own hand gave,
With it I can not part.
For Oh! It seems I could not sleep
If it were wanting there,
For still in death I fain would keep
A gift from one so fair.

Brothers, you soon shall close my eyes
And make my last cold bed.
Before to-morrow's sun doth rise
I'll slumber with the dead.
Adieu, loved ones—sweet, happy home,
I never shall see thee more,
For I must slumber here alone,
On San Francisco's shore.

D. C. E., (no post office):
Which are the two most densely populated countries in the world? What is their average population per square mile?

As we receive a good many inquiries of this character we publish below the population and area of the principal nations. The population of the Chinese Empire, Morocco, Persia, Roumania, Siam and Turkey is estimated, and that of several other nations is based on census returns 10 years ago:

COUNTRIES.	Population	Area Square Miles	Inhabitants to the Square Mile
Argentine Republic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Austria Hungary	37,741,413	240,415	156.98
Belgium	5,476,668	11,369	481.71
Bolivia	2,080,000	500,740	4.15
Brazil	10,108,291	3,218,166	3.14
Canada	4,352,080	3,204,181	1.35
Ceylon	2,758,166	24,704	111.65
Chili	2,400,396	124,084	19.34
Chinese Empire	434,626,000	4,560,107	95.31
Columbia U. S. of	2,951,323	320,638	9.20
Egypt	17,419,980	1,152,948	15.19
Denmark	1,969,454	14,784	133.21
Ecuador	1,146,000	248,312	4.61
France	36,902,788	204,030	180.88
Germany	45,194,172	208,624	216.64
Gt. Britain and I'land	35,246,636	121,571	289.92
Greece	1,679,775	20,018	83.91
India, British	252,541,210	810,542	311.57
Italy	28,209,620	114,380	246.63
Japan	34,338,404	146,568	234.28
Mexico	9,389,461	741,508	12.66
Morocco	6,370,000	313,560	20.31
Netherlands	3,981,887	12,727	312.86
Norway	1,806,900	122,823	14.71
Paraguay	293,844	91,980	3.19
Persia	7,000,000	636,203	11.00
Peru	3,050,000	72,413	42.11
Portugal	4,348,551	34,595	125.69
Russian Empire	82,330,864	8,138,541	10.11
Roumania	5,376,000	50,159	107.17
Servia	1,589,650	18,781	84.64
Siam	5,750,000	280,564	20.49
Spain	16,333,293	193,171	84.55
Sweden	4,531,863	170,927	26.51
Switzerland	2,831,787	15,908	177.10
Turkey	25,036,480	860,322	29.10
Uruguay	447,000	72,151	6.19
United States	50,155,783	3,602,990	13.92
Venezuela	1,784,197	439,119	4.06

L. R. M., Sylvester, Wis.:
I see a great deal in the papers about the search for Charlie Ross, but have never seen any particulars of his abduction. Will you furnish them?

The abduction occurred July 1, 1874, in Germantown, Pa. Charlie was a son of Christian K. Ross, and was a little more than four years old at the time. With his brother Walter, aged six years, he was playing on the street in Germantown, when two men driving by in a buggy addressed the children, and after going a little distance in conversation, induced them to get in and ride. The men drove on, promising candy and toys, until having passed in a winding course through the streets of the place, they put Walter out of the carriage, gave him 25 cents and told him to go into a store upon the corner and buy himself and little brother some candy and torpedos. When he came out the carriage had disappeared. He began to cry, and was taken home by a man who knew his father. In a week or two a letter came to Mr. Ross demanding a ransom of $20,000 for Charlie, and stating that unless the sum was paid the boy would be killed. A long correspondence followed, Mr. R. replying by means of short personals in the papers, according to directions found in the letters he received. Mr. R. persisted in refusing to pay the $20,000 unless the transfer of the child could be simultaneous with the money, which the robbers declined to agree upon. A vigorous search was kept up, journeys made in all directions, and more than $50,000 spent in the attempt to find the little boy, but all to no purpose. During November two gentlemen spent two days in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, with $20,000 in a satchel to be delivered to the agent of the child-stealers, but no one came, although a definite arrangement had been made through correspondence. On the morning of December 14, 1874, a burglary was attempted on the house of Judge Van Brunt, Bay Ridge, L. I., when the occupants of the house shot two burglars. One was killed instantly; the other lived two hours, confessed that they stole Charlie Ross, but said he did not know where the boy was kept. The bodies were afterward recognized by Walter Ross, but nothing has ever been found of the little boy.

Reader, Eustis, Fla.:
1. Was Swedenborg a spiritualist? 2. What was his particular doctrines or religious principles? 3. Who was the first Spiritualist in the United States, or where and when did it begin?

1. He claimed to be able to converse with spirits and angels, and behold the wonders of the spiritual world. 2. He taught that God is one in essence and in person, and has been revealed to men as the Lord Jesus Christ. In the Lord is a trinity, not of persons but of principles, and it is these principles which are spoken of in the Scriptures as Father, Son and Holy Ghost. The Father is the divine love, the Son the divine wisdom, and the Holy Ghost the divine operation or energy acting upon the universe. For the sake of redeeming mankind, the Lord assumed a natural body born of the Virgin Mary, and glorified it or made it divine, so that it is now invisible to men, and also usually to the angels except as the sun of heaven. Heaven and hell exist, he says, not in some other region of space, but within the natural world, as the soul of man exists within this body. At death the body, which is the material envelope of the soul, is cast aside, never to be resumed, and consequently its resurrection is not to be looked for. The soul is the man himself, and is a perfect human being, with a spiritual body of its own, and rises into a conscious perception of the spiritual world, of which the man had previously been unconsciously an inhabitant. After a longer or shorter preparation in an intermediate state, called the world of spirits, which lies between heaven and hell, he is drawn by his own elective affinity to the place where he belongs, and remains there to eternity. Both heaven and hell consist of innumerable societies, each composed of human beings of similar and concordant affections; and both are divided into three distinct regions, according to the degrees of perfection or depravity of their inhabitants. The masculine element is love clothed with wisdom, while the feminine is wisdom clothed with love. Marriage is the conjunction of two souls who complement each other, and by their union make one complete being, and the marriage state exists in the next world as well as in this. The Word, according to Swedenborg, consists of the Books of Genesis, Exodus, Numbers, Deuteronomy, Leviticus, Joshua, Judges, Samuel, Kings, the Psalms, the Prophecies, the four Gospels, and the Apocalypse. 3. Spiritualists assert that phenomena nearly identical with the manifestations of modern spiritualism, appear in many ancient histories, in the Delphic oracles, in the facts of witchcraft in all ages, in the traditions of countless families, and in the innumerable published accounts of remarkable dreams, predictions, etc. In the spring of 1843 the Society of Shakers at New Lebanon became the objects of strange psychological experiences. The spirit-rapping phenomenon began in March, 1848, in the family of John D. Fox, in Hydeville, N. Y.

Information Wanted.

A. A. Clawson, Leiston, Noble Co., Ind., wants the address of Capt. —— Tessey, 3d O. Cav.

John Marihugh, Cawker City, Mitchell Co., Kan., wants the address of Surgeon Ames, 21st O. V. I.

George Sweet, Bailey, Mich., wants the address of his uncle, John Burker, formerly of Rochester, N. Y.

E. W. Moreland, Fontanet, Ind., wants the address of Maj. Samuel Hart, in charge of Hospital at Tullahoma, Tenn., in 1864–65.

Martin Watrous, Geneva, Ashtabula Co., O., wants the address of Dr. Clark or any shipmate of the U. S. sloop of war Mississippi in 1862–68.

Augustine Carpenter, Sacramento, Phelps Co., Neb., wants the address of Calvin B. Hand, Edwin Freeman, and R. W. Burt, Co. H, 76th O. V. I.

G. W. Fletcher, Elizabethville, Ind., wants the address of Dr. Rutledge, 2d Ind. Cav.; also the address of W. A. Fletcher, who left Indiana in 1852.

Wm. McGill, East Brady, Pa., wishes the address of Capt. Wm. J. Uhler, or any commissioned officer or privates of Co. C, 99th Pa. Vols., or of the surgeon of the 99th.

E. Thompson, Columbus, Kan., who was born a slave in Maryland, wishes to learn the whereabouts of his sisters, Harriet and Rachel, who belonged to Jerry Hobbs, near Merrittsville, Md.

S. D. Grim, Pierceton, Kosciusko Co., Ind., wants the address of any of the detatchment of Co. I, 115th O. V. I., that were stationed at Block House No. 10, on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad.

T. E. Mason, Marion, Marion Co., Kas., wants the address of Wm. F. Alexander and his brother Chas. W. Alexander; the first was last heard from in Ohio; the last named was in the Indian Territory about 10 years ago.

S. W. Kinder, Walnut Creek, Bates Co., Mo., wants the address of Capt. John Wyckoff, Co A, 1st Mo. Cav.; also of George Shipley, Wm Miller, Geo. Filbert, Robert Brown and James Lafevers, same company.

Information Furnished.

Ira Armstrong, East Pembroke, Gennesee Co., N. Y., can furnish information concerning Thomas McElroy and his son.

Delayed Subscriptions.

It sometimes happens that persons order the BLADE mailed to them and fail to receive after a reasonable time has elapsed. Why this is will readily be seen from the following list of persons sending money for the BLADE and failing either to sign their names or give their address:

Letter containing 30c, signed by Andrew Cable, no postoffice, County or State.

Letter containing $1, dated at Allisonville, no County or State, signed David Allison.

If U. J. Courtney will give his full address the error will be corrected.

Letter containing $1.25, to pay for Blade for Jos. Foster, signed by H. C. Woodhans, no postoffice county or State.

Letter containing $1, dated at Seneca, no county or State, signed by N. Cran.

If J. K. Richardson, of Berlin, will give his full address, J. D. Baker's complaint will be looked into.

If Davis Egnew will give his full postoffice address his wishes will be complied with.

Letter containing $1.25 dated at Maple Rapids, Mich., no signature attached.

Letter containing 50c, signed Josie Branson, no postoffice, county or State.

THE RING.

A Prize Fight for $500—Three Rounds, and Frawley Knocked Senseless.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Charley Norton and Jim Frawley met yesterday afternoon in the Novelty Theater, on Coney Island, to fight at catch-weight, with small, hard gloves, for $500 a side. A round continued until one of the combatants was knocked down or thrown, and there was half a minute's rest between rounds. The fight was a hurricane, lasting only five minutes, at the end of which time Frawley, terribly disfigured, had been knocked senseless by a heavy right-hander in the pit of his stomach. Frawley, who displayed great knots of muscle, weighed 139 pounds. Norton, who bore evidence of careful training, weighed 136 pounds. There were only three rounds. In the last round Norton began to punish Frawley all around the ring. Finally he knocked him down with a tremendous right-hand hit in the pit of the stomach. Frawley lay on the broad of his back until he was lifted up by his attendants unconscious, and a terribly beaten, cut, and bruised man. On time being called for the fourth round, his second, Mike Noonan, saw that Frawley had spit so much blood that he could not raise himself from his chair. Noonan then threw up the sponge. The referee declared Norton the winner of the shortest, and, on the part of Frawley, one of the bloodiest glove fights on record. Norton left the ring without a scratch. Some Brooklyn detectives later arrested Frawley.

Gen. Pope Says the Indians Will Soon Starve.

WASHINGTON, May 19—The War Department has the following from Fort Leavenworth:

"The situation at Mescaleros Agency is much the same, only worse than it was with the Cheyennes. The Mescaleros must be fed or they will starve. The Indian Bureau, as appears, cannot feed them; the army must therefore feed them or a heavy military force must be placed around them to make them starve peaceably. There is time yet to provide for them, but it cannot safely be postponed. It should be attended to at once.

"JOHN POPE, General Commanding."

A Disgusted Dog.

Burlington Hawkeye.

A Philadelphia bulldog rushed out and tackled a tame bear, under the impression that it was a Newfoundland dog. After the bear wore out about half an acre of Belgian pavement with him, they got the dog away, and he limped painfully back into the butcher shop, merely remarking to the gentleman whose meat cart he sleeps in, that that dog looked like a Newfoundland, but if he wasn't born in the north of Ireland there wasn't no snakes.

CANCER CAN BE CURED. LOOSE'S EXTRACT Red Clover Blossoms

Has been used with great success for the cure of Cancer. Testimonials furnished upon application. J. M. LOOSE & CO., Monroe, Mich.

COMPLETE LETTER WRITER.

Correspondence for all Occasions.

Brooklyn Eagle.

[In order to fill a want long felt, the following improvements on the old style of epistolary correspondence are suggested, as meeting satisfactorily the requirements of the later day and following the changes experienced by society.—ED. SALAD.]

LETTER FROM A GENTLEMAN OFFERING MARRIAGE.

DEAR MISS TILLIE TUFF—

Stock, notes and securities	$100,000
Brown stone house	65,000
Furniture	25,000
Country seat	40,000
Horses, harness and carriages	30,000
Cash on hand	10,000
Total	$270,000

Yours very truly.
TOM WEALTHY.

FAVORABLE REPLY.

DEAR MR. WEALTHY—Provided you are willing to settle all the property and one-half the money on me before marriage.
TILLIE TUFF.

UNFAVORABLE REPLY.

DEAR MR. WEALTHY—Your candied date I cannot be. TILLIE TUFF.

NOTE TO THE OLD MAN ASKING HIS DAUGHTER'S HAND.

HON. SAM. TUFF—Pleas chain the dog to-night. Yours, truly, TOM WEALTHY.

FAVORABLE REPLY TO FOREGOING.

DEAR TOM—Have sold the dog and bought a pair of slippers. Yours,
SAM TUFF.

UNFAVORABLE REPLY.

MR. T. WEALTHY:—They are No. 11's, with box toes, and the gate has been newly varnished. Yours, S. TUFF.

INVITING A YOUNG LADY TO A PICNIC.

DEAR MARY—The Patrick Duffy Chowder Club will hash at Barren Island, Thursday. Want to go 'long?
JIMMY MURPHY.

ACCEPTING.

Mr. J. Murphy:
You bet! MARY DONOHUE.

DECLINING.

DEAR JIMMY—Thursday is the mistress' day out. Can't go. MARY DONOHUE.

FROM A PASTOR TO A MEMBER OF HIS CHURCH.

DEAR MRS. SMITH—What evening this week will your husband be absent from home?
Your brother in the cause,
JOHN DOE, D. D.

TO A FRIEND ON LEARNING THAT HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW IS DEAD.

DEAR BILL—Just heard of it. Champagne and lobsters at 10 to-night. We'll give her a send-off. HENRY WELLS.

FROM A COLLEGE STUDENT TO HIS FATHER.

DEAR FATHER—Ante. Yours,
CHARLEY.

UNFAVORABLE RESPONSE.

DEAR CHARLEY—Try "Uncle."
Yours, JOHN A. DAD.

TO AN EDITOR.

DEAR SIR—Please stop my paper.
A. DAMPHOOL.

A DAUGHTER TRAVELING FOR HER HEALTH TO HER FATHER.

DEAR PAPA—I am just too splendidly awful well for anything, only I'm broke. Please remit at once. STELLA.

UNFAVORABLE RESPONSE.

DEAR STELLA—Am glad you are better. Enclosed please find railroad pass, sleeping berth ticket, and a reliable time table.
Yours, C. D. DAMMIT.

FROM A YOUNG MAN TO A FRIEND.

DEAR IKE—Please send me ten dollars per bearer. Will pay it back Saturday.
Yours, STEVE.

INEVITABLE RESPONSE.

DEAR STEVE—Haven't got it. Yours,
IKE.

FROM A YOUNG LADY TO HER PASTOR.

DEAR MR. JONES—Enclosed please find a pair of slippers. Give my love to your wife, but don't tell who sent them. Affectionately, JULIA.

GENERAL LETTER FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

DEAR SIR—Am very short and would like that little amount before dark to-day.
Yours, A. TAYLOR.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

What a Georgia Girl Longed For.

Americus Republican.

A country girl entered a Jackson street store, the other day, and, after looking around for a while, was asked by a clerk if he could be of any advantage to her in breaking the monotony of the situation. She gazed on the fair-haired apostle of the beautiful for a moment, and, reaching down, drew a bundle from under her arm and said, "Well, here is a pair of shoes that mother sold eggs and buyed for me. But I've learned about girls being squeezed to death with corsets, and I want ter swap these shoes for one, to see how it would seem to be squeezed once."

LIEBIG MALT EXTRACT.

RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS of the highest eminence on both sides of the Atlantic, as an invaluable Tonic and Restorative in cases of General Debility, Nervous Depression, Enfeebled Constitution and Female Weakness.

NURSING MOTHERS, who suffer from poverty of milk, will find in a specific for their troubles. It stimulates the digestion, sharpens the appetite, invigorates and builds up the entire system, and excites a generous flow of milk.

WEAK AND SICKLY CHILDREN, who suffer from lassitude and weakness, the result of disease, over-study, or nervous strain, will derive substantial benefit from its use. It restores the system to its normal condition and brings back the bloom of youth.

INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS will find it admirably adapted for sustaining life, and restoring lost strength. When the stomach is weak and refuses other nourishment the Extract will prove an excellent substitute for food. It neither palls upon the appetite nor offends the taste.

DELICATE FEMALES, who suffer from the weaknesses of their sex, will derive lasting relief from its use. It improves the digestion, purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, and revives the spirits.

WEAK AND DELICATE PERSONS GENERALLY, who require some artificial restorative—and especially those who are inclined to Consumption—will find this preparation exactly suited to their needs. It is a specific for the Coughs and Nervous Affections peculiar to a low state of the system.

AS A FLESH RESTORER it possesses the highest value. The whole tendency of its action is to stimulate the digestion of fat-producing foods, and its effect is invariably to give fullness and roundness to the female form, and robustness to the masculine frame.

THE LIEBIG MALT EXTRACT is a pure concentrated Fluid Extract of Malt, agreeable to the taste, and free from alcohol. It is readily retained on the stomach and contains none but wholesome and nourishing ingredients. The genuine preparation bears on the label a fine engraved likeness of BARON VON LIEBIG, and a fac-simile of his Signature, as well as that of A. VOGELER & CO., BALTIMORE, MD., Sole Agents for America.

KIDNEY WORT.

KIDNEY WORT
FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION.
No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, proper use of this remedy will overcome it.
PILES. THIS distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.
If you have either of these troubles
PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell
ACTS AT THE SAME TIME ON KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.
KIDNEY-WORT

From the Home Journal.

A REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.

A REAL SKIN CURE.

THERE IS ONLY ONE,

AND THAT WITH SIMPLE NAME.

Beware of imposters, pirates, or any old articles which now suddenly claim to be best. They have been tried and found wanting, while this has been proved a remarkable success.

NO POMPOUS NAME.

This curative needs no pompous or incomprehensible title of Greek or Latin to sustain it, but its simple English name appeals directly to the common sense of the people. And the people are signally manifesting their appreciation of this frankness by selecting and using Dr. Benson's SKIN CURE in preference to all other professed remedies.

Dr. C. W. Benson has long been well known as a successful physician and surgeon, and his life study has been the diseases of the nervous system and of the skin; since he has been persuaded to put his New Remedy and Favorite Prescription as a "Skin Cure" on the market, various things have sprung up into existence, or having woke up from the sleepy state in which they were before, and now claim to be THE GREAT SKIN CURE.

Beware of imitations, or the various articles which have been advertised for years or struggled along, having no real hold or merit on the public, that now endeavor to keep head above water by advertising themselves as "The Great Skin Cure." None is genuine and reliable except Dr. C. W. Benson's Skin Cure. Each package and bottle bears his likeness. Internal and external remedy, two bottles in one package. Price, $1; get at your druggists.

Relief for Overworked Brains.

CAUSE AND CURE.

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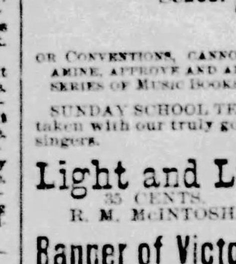

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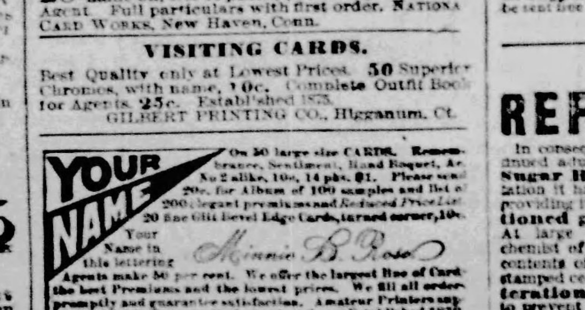

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THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubs

D. R. LOCKE, Editor.
JOHN McELROY, Associate Editor.

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, MAY 25.

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"NASBY IN EXILE," SERIES NO. 2.

Nearly a million of readers have read NASBY'S letters from Europe, which have been running regularly in the BLADE during the past year. The present series will soon draw to a close, and shortly following will commence a second series of these popular letters. Mr. LOCKE will sail for Europe again about July 1st, and will this time take in countries not written in the first series. Eastern Germany, Italy, Spain, and perhaps Egypt, will be included in the tour. We want 50,000 new subscribers this Summer to try the BLADE. We have made a special rate for new short-time subscribers, which will be made known on application to us by postal. We present a handsome book to every person who sends us a club of 10 short-time subscribers. It is only the work of an hour for any person to raise us 10 subscribers at the low price we have established. Send for our short-time terms.

THE next Senator from Illinois will be either Gov. CULLOM, Vice Pres. DAVIS, or Gen. GREEN B. RAUM.

SCOVILLE has gotten out a writ of *habeas corpus* to get his wife back. Queer fellow. He must be a crank, too.

A COMMERCIAL traveler is not called a drummer because he is the base of trade but as a cymbal of one ever rat-a-plan to cl'ar-inet profits.

SERG. MASON is making shoes. As he will probably be pardoned before the Fourth of July he will hardly have time to acquire a very thorough knowledge of the craft.

EVEN new beginners at book canvassing are meeting with unheard-of success in taking orders for "Nasby in Exile." The Locke Publishing Co., Toledo O., will give full particulars on application.

COL. WORTHINGTON has been confirmed Collector at Boston, despite the earnest opposition of both the Senators from Massachusetts. It is superfluous to remark that times have changed since a year ago.

THE last words of PATSY DEVINE as the Sheriff was adjusting things were: "Hold on a minute, till I take this chew out of my mouth." This shows how the filthy tobacco habit is a constant interference with the duties of life.

GUITEAU compares his execution to the crucifixion of CHRIST. He makes a mistake of one in the crosses used on that occasion. If he had indicated the one used for the impenitent thief his comparison would have been all right.

ANY person, male or female, can secure honest employment by addressing the Locke Publishing Co., Toledo, O. One dollar will purchase an agent's outfit for canvassing "Nasby in Exile," from which an income of $5.00 per day can be derived.

GUITEAU will tarry with us yet awhile—but only a little while. Forty-five days more and he will flit hence. The bright angels are waiting for him—looking brighter than ever as they open the doors to stir up the fires, and turn on a stronger draft.

IT is stated that the peach crop is safe in parts of the country where it was declared blasted. We are glad, though not surprised, for there is nothing apparently so certain to be killed each Spring and come to life again as this fruit.

Now the lightning-rod swindler is devouring the substance of the Granger. A little later the man with the patent hay fork, and the chap with a judgment note hidden under an agreement for a Revised New Testament, will fall upon him, and waste his substance.

A LONDON paper says that "At Pompeii combs have been found exactly like the modern fine-tooth kind." Thus does one learn something continually. We had always supposed that fine-tooth combs were a modern invention, growing out of necessities of camp-life in Kentucky.

THE Russian Jew immigrants who knocked their benefactor down stairs, and nearly pounded the life out of him, because he did not provide them with money to go into business, would seem to be a good lot to send back to Russia, for amelioration under the climate of Siberia.

THE Wichita *Eagle* says: "The day of 15-cent corn in Kansas is forever past." Why? Because, mainly, that the consumers of corn have been brought—by a Protective Tariff and consolidated railroads—so near to the producers of corn, that the latter are now able to realize 50 to 75 cents a bushel where formerly 15 cents was a good price.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S farm manager is dead, and she does not know where to replace him. He had no superiors in the art of palming off three-quarters of a cord of green elm on a country editor for a full load of dry oak, and no man in the British Isles could equal his packing all the rotten strawberries in the bottom of the box and fresh ripe ones on top.

The Memphis *Avalanche* says that "Judge Lynch's heavy docket is now north of Mason and Dixon's line. Since January last he has executed 16 alleged criminals in the Southern States, 19 in the Northern States, and six in the frontier States. In Kansas, Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Minnesota, States where the ordinary courts are supposed to mete out justice, Judge Lynch has condemned eight persons during the period mentioned."

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE event of the week in Congress was the passage by the House of the bill extending such charters of national banks as expire before January 1, 1883. This bill has been the subject of much hard work for the past two months, and bitter opposition from the Democrats and Greenbackers. It was at last passed by a vote of 125 to 67, nearly 100 members being absent or not voting. All the Greenbackers and three Repulicans, ANDERSON of Kansas, MARSH of Illinois, and CUTTS, of Iowa, voted against it. Twenty Democrats and 103 Republicans voted in the affirmative. The vote on its final passage fixes the character of the measure, so far as its political significance is concerned. Mr. CRAPO, of Massachusetts, who had charge of the bill, offered an important amendment, which was adopted by a vote of 109 to 82, providing that banks may take out circulation to the amount of 90 per cent. of the capital stock paid in, "provided that said circulation shall not exceed 90 per cent. of the market value of the bonds deposited to secure it, and in no case shall it exceed 90 per cent. of the par value of the bonds." The bill now goes to the Senate, where it probably encounter some Democratic opposition, but not enough to defeat it.

THE Repression of Crime bill before the English Parliament which has passed its second reading, has been followed by the Arrears act which, it is hoped, will go far towards relieving the Irish peasantry from their present distressed condition. Its successful passage will depend largely upon the course of the Irish party with reference to the first bill. Mr. PARNELL'S attitude is regarded with distrust by the more hot-headed of the leaders in the Land League, and so severe have been the criticisms upon his policy that he has almost decided to resign. Meanwhile the Radical opposition to many of the features of the Repression of Crime bill is becoming more and more decided, and while it will not prevent its final passage, will delay and embarrass its supporters as much as possible.

LATE news from Egypt is to the effect that the Ministry are making strenuous efforts to obtain the support of the notables in inaugurating a policy of resistance. The Admirals of the English and French squadrons have no orders whatever except to protect Europeans, which they will be utterly unable to do in the event of resistance, as it would be easy to destroy the shipping from land, and ruin the City before the allied fleet could silence a singe fort. It is represented that the English and French Governments are mistaken if they think that ARABI BEY will be frightened into yielding at Cairo by the presence of ironclads at Alexandria. ARABI BEY'S adherents assert that he can count upon the Army, and that he means to fight. The Khedive's adherents are calm. Four thousand reserves have responded to a call to arms. Two thousand have gone to Cairo and 2,000 to Alexandria.

THE Spanish Ministry seems to be in trouble. The debate over the measure to reform judicial procedure in civil and criminal cases has been a prolonged and stormy one. An amendment proposing the substitution of trial by jury was rejected by a vote of 181 to 55. The Prime Minister, Senor SAGASTA, had previously declared that its passage would be regarded as a vote of censure of the Government. It is now thought possible that an extreme Liberaal party will be formed.

THE House has made some effort to take up the consideration of the contested election cases, which is plainly demanded by decency and justice. The Democrats have resolutely fillibustered against this, and their tactics have been successful by the prolonged absence of a large number of Republicans from their seats. Nine of these are absent by leave of the House, but 31 more have not that excuse, and a large portion of these are rarely seen in their seats. Some of them justify themselves on the ground of the mistreatment they received in the making up of the committees, and the unjustifiable domineering of ROBESON, who assumes to be the leader of the House. Personal grievances, are however, a contemptible plea for a non-performance of a public duty. These men were sent to Washington to sit in their seats, and represent their constituents, and they should do so or resign.

MR. W. H. WARNER, of Rochester, offers the following astronomical prizes for the present year. Two hundred dollars in gold for each discovery of a new comet made (the discovery, not the comet) in the United States, Canada, Great Britain or Ireland; $200 for any meteoric stone found in any of the above countries during 1882, which Prof. Henry A Ward, of Rochester, N. Y., Principal Dawson, of Montreal, Canada, and J. Lawrence Smith, of Louisville, Ky., shall unanimously decide contains fossil remains of animal or vegetable life, thus proving the inhabitability of other planets; the sum of $50 for a specimen of any meteoric stone (whether it contains organic remains or not) seen to fall in the United States during 1882.

THE liquor-sellers in Iowa are very foolishly opposing the Prohibitory Amendment, which is to be voted on June 27. Why don't their Ohio colleagues whisper to them that their best card is to have Prohibition engrafted on the Constitution, and so get 30 years immunity from all taxation?

A WHALE'S life is supposed, says the Boston *Transcript*, to be 400 years. That is comparatively nothing to the length of time that the process of decay seems to have been going on in the case of some whales that have been found afloat dead and been towed into port. "Pah! and smell so!"

A GARFIELD Home for Working Girls has been recently opened in London. Mr. LOWELL, the United States Minister, made the opening speech. A good many people of influence were present and the institution bids fair to be a most successful one.

THE copper product of the United States for 1881 was 71,300,000 pounds. Of this 7,000,000 pounds were exported and the remainder 64,000,000 was used at home. The Lake Superior region supplied 50,000,000 pounds.

"NASBY IN EXILE" will be ready for delivery in six weeks. Canvassers securing territory now, will have just time to make a thorough canvass by the time the book is ready.

THE CURRENCY OF THE FUTURE.

Among the problems which will become of first-class importance at an early date is the provision of a scheme of paper currency to meet the demands of our rapidly growing business.

No proof is required for the statement that we must always have a great volume of paper money, and a volume which will have such elasticity that it will respond with the readiness of a barometer to every change in the financial horizon. Nor is it necessary to more than assert that the proposition to put the business of furnishing this currency in the hands of the Government has been emphatically condemned. No economic thinker fails to understand that to make the supply of the currency depend upon political rather than commercial reasons would be vicious and hurtful beyond description.

It is equally patent to every thinker that our present system of national banking meets every requirement of the situation with a sufficiency wholly unusual in human institutions, and that in all respects it is the best bank-of-issue fabric that has ever been devised. Nowhere else in the world is there—nor has there ever been—anything that more than approaches it. It has all the merits of the best banking system should have, with astonishing few defects.

Then, it will be asked, why not continue it, indefinitely?

That is indeed a pertinent question. It is easily answered. One of the cardinal features of the national banking system is the nature of the securities. It took centuries of disastrous experimenting with all manner of securities to discover that the only ones which had the elements of perfect reliability were the bonds of a nation in good credit.

Land, jewelry, precious metals, personal credits, stocks, faith of Kings, Emperors and governments, lotteries, the blessings of the church, joint partnership with the Virgin MARY, sternly punitive laws, the produce of mines, factories, privateering expeditions, slave-catching ventures, diamond discoveries, and so on, indefinitely, were, one after another, or altogether, tried as a basis to secure the credit of a paper currency. One and all failed—some wholly and some partially. The United States found its own bonds the most unfailing safe-guard for the basis for a huge volume of paper currency, and made a grand discovery.

But to have bonds we must have debt, and we are paying off our debt with such a rapidity that it will be but a few years before the last bond will be surrendered to the United States Treasurer for its equivalent in gold coin. What will be done then? Evidently we can not remain in debt simply for the purpose of providing the national banks with a basis for their circulation, and unless we can find some other property which will answer the purpose equally well they will have to call in their notes, to the vast detriment of our commercial interests.

SEN. W. B. ALLISON, in discussing this question in the June number of the *North American Review* urges as a way of meeting the difficulty the issuance of gold certificates by the Government, and the substitution of a stringent personal liability on the part of directors of national banks as a substitute for part of the security of bonds now required, of the first he says:

A substitute, based on gold coin, dollar for dollar, will be self-regulating and absolutely safe, and will not lead to any sudden expansion or contraction of the volume of paper circulation. Such substitute can be easily and readily provided, by the Government itself receiving on deposit all the gold coin offered to it, and issuing therefor, in convenient amounts, redemption of such certificates. The holders of silver coins are now authorized to make such deposit, and receive silver certificates. These certificates should be issued in denominations answering to the denominations of United States notes, in the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. On the 3d of March, 1863, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to issue such certificates on receipt of gold coin and bullion. This law is now embodied in the Revised Statutes, section 254. The Treasury availed itself of this provision for many years, and the practice continued until December 1, 1878, when it was discontinued by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the obvious reason that the reserve then accumulating for resumption could have been exhausted under its provisions by the presentation of greenbacks for coin; and then again by depositing the coin and taking gold certificates therefor, thus exhausting the reserve! So that without legislation looking to the protection of the reserve for the redemption of greenbacks, to continue to exercise this authority would have endangered coin payments. No such protective legislation has been adopted, so that the Secretary, since that time, has wisely refrained from exercising the discretion conferred by section 254 of the Revised Statutes. Any measure looking to the issue of such certificates should be coupled with proper provisions for the protection of the coin reserve in the Treasury for the redemption of United States notes.

* * * * *

There is no reason why the Treasury should not hold all the gold coin if the certificates issued shall represent such coin. The savings from abrasion alone will more than defray the expense. The Government is now compelled to hold large sums of gold coin. The cost of taking care of any such additional amount is nothing, unless it be the cost of the construction of additional vault-room in two or three of the principal Cities. The cost of issuing the certificates will be nominal only; all the machinery for the purpose is now fully provided for. The Comptroller of the Currency, in his last report, states that the total cost to the Government of the national banking system since 1863 has been but $5,148,649.01; this includes the cost of all the circulation issued to national banks and the whole cost of the national currency bureau for that period, or about $275,000 per annum. The total expense at the office of the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer, incidental to the issue and redemption of gold certificates, would not probably exceed half the latter sum per annum.

He sums up his argument on the second point as follows:

If Congress would address itself now to the question of the proper method of making permanent our national banking system without the deposit of bonds to secure circulation, the gold certificates might be dispensed with, although I think it would be wise in any event to issue them. But, in the present state of public opinion, this will not be done. There is now hostility to the system itself, and the utility of national banks must be further discussed, and the system must be definitely approved by the popular judgment. This, in my belief, will be accomplished at no distant day; but, while that discussion is going on, some perfectly safe and temporary measure must be devised, otherwise an unsafe and unwise measure will be adopted. Now the stockholders in national banks are individually liable for a sum equal to the stock held by each. This provision has proved to be a wise and salutary one for the creditors of the national banks. So that the percentage of loss to the creditors of these banks has been small. This principle of individual liability should be enlarged, so that each stockholder in these banks shall be held liable, individually, for the redemption of the circulation of the bank in which he is a shareholder in case the assets of the bank shall prove insufficient for the redemption of its notes, the note-holder having the first lien on the assets. To a well-managed bank the individual liability clause would involve but little risk, and directors and stockholders would look carefully after the management, as in many cases they do not now. This could be made gradually applicable to all existing banks, as they could surrender their bonds and go out of existence if they should not be willing to continue under such provision, or as their 3½ per cents. are paid off they could exercise the option of individual liability. Such provision would require care in the selection of of original stockholders; the responsibility could be attested by the District or Circuit Judges of the United States Courts, as they now attest the responsibility of sureties on bonds executed to the United States, and would be carefully scrutinized by the Comptroller of the Currency. It will be said that banks would not be organized under such provision. There probably would be difficulty in the beginning; but, after a time, I have no doubt, such banks would be organized in every part of the country, even with stringent regulations in this regard. This has been for more than 50 years the strength of the Scotch system. There, except in the case of two banks having special privileges, every bank is a partnership, and every stockholder is individually liable for every debt of the bank, the circulating notes having a preferred lien upon the assets of the bank. So that the notes of a broken bank in Scotland have been taken as freely as those of a solvent bank; indeed, there have been only four considerable failures among the joint-stock banks in Scotland within 150 years, and these failures were attended with little or no loss to the public, but only to the share-holders or partners. If the system should be thus modified and remain free, some careful limitation should be had as to the amount of notes to be issued with respect to the capital of the bank. Notes should not be authorized or allowed beyond one-half of the capital, unless dollar for dollar of coin be deposited, and a tax of one per cent, for the privilege should be charged. It is not possible to enumerate all the provisions that such be made to secure immediate convertibility into coin, not only at the counter of the bank but also at some one or more central agencies for redemption, as well as to secure to note holders absolute redemption in case of failure of the bank. If some safe scheme of this character cannot be devised, I do not see how the national banking system is to be perpetuated. It will not do to authorize State or municipal stock to be held for security of circulation, nor will real estate security do. Safety lies in requiring the banks to transact a commercial business only.

It seems to us that insuperable objections exist against these propositions. As regards the gold certificates, if the gold is in the country it can be as well made the basis of ordinary commercial paper, and thus all recourse to the Governmental machinery be spared, as it should be whenever private machinery will do the work equally well. A hundred millions in gold is better distributed through the bank vaults of the country, as a basis for ordinary negotiable paper, than locked up in the Treasury at Washington to secure gold certificates.

To have the National Bank Comptrollers at Washington provide each of the banks of the country with a set of directors of such unimpeachable credit as to secure its circulation against all contingencies, is the wildest of propositions. The Government might as well, while it is about it, assume the responsibility of providing the banks with perfectly trustworthy cashiers, and presidents who will understand apply inflexibly correct principles of banking.

Evidently Sen. ALLISON has not gone far beyond the alphabet of finance in his studies. He has very much to learn.

MURDER TRIALS.

From present appearances the case against the MALLEY boys of New Haven will fail, as the prosecution has not succeeded in presenting enough evidence to convict them of the murder of JENNIE CRAMER. It has shown most conclusively that they were implicated in a foul plot against her honor,—a crime sufficient to brand them forever in the eyes of any respectable community,—but that they killed her or aided in her killing does not appear. The startling developments that were to have been made, things that would astonish and thrill the public with horror and fix the crime beyond the reasonable doubt of which the accused has always the benefit, are wanting, though the prosecution has closed its case.

It is possible that the defence may be able to prove an alibi as they claim they can do. If they are really innocent it does not seem that there could be a moment's hesitation about doing this. Unless they do, even though they be acquitted, all their lives through they will rest under a strong suspicion of guilt in the minds of the great majority of people. And in compassing her ruin they were guilty of a moral murder for which no punishment can be too severe. Hunted down by JAMES MALLEY, whom to the very last she resisted, decoyed by the aid of a woman brought from the City for that purpose into WALTER MALLEY'S house and compelled to pass the night there at the mercy of the young fiend, followed afterwards constantly by BLANCHE DOUGLASS for fear she should tell the story, all this is sufficient, even though guiltless of her physical death, to brand them as assassins.

It is well that the law shall do its best to secure justice for accused persons, but it seems of late years, as if its object was to save them whether guilty or innocent, rather than to make truth evident. The court room is made the field for a legal tournament in which the lawyers enter the lists with no thought of the crime and its consequences, but simply with a determination to do all that ingenuity and a knowledge of the quirks and quibbles of the law can suggest to establish their own reputation as skilful members of their profession. If there is nothing else to be done—if the guilt is so evident as scarcely to admit of a shadow of doubt—advantage is taken of all manner of trumped up things to delay the sentence or its execution until the public has had time to forget its desire for justice. Protection for the living from violence, by justice to the guilty, seems to be the last thing thought of in these trials for murder.

REVISED TESTAMENT.

Have you a copy of the revised edition New Testament in your house? We will send you a handsome copy for $1.00. We have but few copies left.

LYNCH LAW.

WHILE there are circumstances under which lynch law seems to be almost, if not quite, justified in its operation, one great trouble is that its influence does not stop when the sense of justice is satisfied. It seems to develop a kind of lawlessness which calls for more excitement and sometimes leads to acts that savor of absolute cruelty.

An example of this was seen the other day in Louisiana when a murderer who had made way with his victim under peculiarly atrocious circumstances was taken from the jail by a mob of 500 persons, carried to the scene of the murder and hung there. Just as the work was finished a negro was discovered in the crowd who had some time before killed a man in self defense and been released on bail. Immediately he was seized and without more ado was swung up beside the first victim. Then the howling mob went home.

Both proceedings were outrages, but the latter was infamous. It was simply the outcome of the brutal instinct which, having got a taste of blood demands more. Here lies the danger of lynch law in any case. The better class in a community may become so aroused as to allow the law to be broken in an extreme case, and then return to order again, but there is always a reckless part which will not be satisfied to go back to the normal condition of affairs again, and the result may be such an outrage as that before mentioned as occurring in Louisiana.

TWO DUNGHILL COCKS.

The season is very dull for news, and the people are ready to interest themselves in the veriest trifles. This is probably the reason that Messrs. WILLIAMS and BLACKBURN, of Kentucky, have taken occasion to make a little parade of themselves in the outworn duel farce. Prolific as our political life is and has been in bombastic swaggerers, it has never produced two more tiresome mouthers than this Kentucky *Falstaff* and *Pistol*. "Cerro Gordo" WILLIAMS, as he delights in having himself called, takes that name from a boasted achievement at that battle in the Mexican War. A few years ago the Democratic politicians in Kentucky who are hostile to the vaporing demagog, succeeded in proving that he was not even present at the storming of Cerro Gordo, much less distinguished himself there. During the war he commanded a division in the Rebel army, and the men who were on his staff, as well as those who held commands under him are quiet liberal in their charges of drunkenness, cowardice, and utter incapacity against him. As for BLACKBURN it is sufficient for any old soldier—Union or Rebel—to know that he was a Kentucky guerilla—next to the Missouri guerilla the most despicable creature developt by the war. He was the scum and filth of the conflict—the vermin of war. Too mean, cowardly and selfish to go into a regular organization, as a legitimate soldier struggling for the success of a cause and enduring manfully the hardships and perils of regular war, he hung around the flanks, wherever robbery and murder could be prosecuted without danger. BLACKBURN achieved some notoriety a few months ago by a windy correspondence with Gen. BURBRIDGE, a Union General of high reputation, who hanged quite a number of men of BLACKBURN'S stamp during the war, to the manifest improvement of the state of society in Kentucky. He and WILLIAMS think they will achieve some farther notice by alarmin the people by their bloody intentions toward each other. They will be mistaken. Even in Kentucky it will be generally held that the best use that could be made of WILLIAMS would be to kill BLACKBURN with him, and the best use of BLACKBURN would be to kill WILLIAMS. But this will never be. Both are dunghills of a low strain, trying to make strut with some of the moulted feathers of old-time Kentucky game-cocks.

FAMILY BIBLES.

We have in stock just three copies of new and handsome Family Bibles, of which the regular price is $12. Also one magnificent German Family Bible, retail price $18. We will send these Bibles by express to any address on receipt of *half price*. To make ure of this bargain, order at once.

THE ARREARS BILL.

By the Arrears of Rent bill introduced into the House of Commons last Monday night, the landlords, whose claims against their tenants amount to somewhere near $80,000,000, will get $20,000,000, one half of which will be paid by the British Government, partly out of the Irish Church Surplus Fund and the remainder by the Consolidated Fund. Of course this would seem like depriving the landlords of a large sum of money, but in reality they will be better off than they are at present, for as things stand now they are likely to get nothing, or next to nothing, whereas they will be by the bill certain of two years rent.

This step is one of the most important and far-reaching in effect of any that can be devised, for a remission of arrears has always been regarded as the fundamental cure for the Irish difficulties by those who have really understood the matter. While there was no legislation to prevent landlords from evicting, the smaller tenants were constantly liable to be thrust out from their holdings. The rents were all that they could pay annually when the crops were at their best. Let these partially fail for a year or two and they immediately fell behind with no power to make up arrears. How this occurred, and the terrible effects can be known from the fact that in 1846, the first year of the terrible potato famine, 300,000 persons were driven out to starve because the crops had failed the year before.

When the House of Lords expunged from the Land bill the retroactive clause they effectually killed it, so far as bringing the heeded relief from arrears to the great body of the Irish people. This is the principle cause of the failure of the bill. The evictions increased from 1,348 in 1877 to 16,000 in 1881, and in the first quarter of this year they numbered 7,000, with the probability that if the same ratio between the different quarters that had been maintained heretofore, prevailed, they would reach 60,000 before the 12 months would be over.

It will be seen therefore how much Mr. GLADSTONE'S bill will do for the Irish people. It will prevent further evictions and release those tenants who are behind in their rent for a number of years, for the landlords cannot receive more than two years rental, and that to be fixed by Griffith's valuation. The tenant will have until July, 1883, to tender one year's back rent and this will end it no matter whether his arrears are for two years or 15.

It is no wonder that Mr. PARNELL and his friends give their most cordial approval to the bill and have spoken warmly in its favor. Coming as it does so close upon the heels of the savage Prevention of Crime bill, it gives color to the supposition that Mr. GLADSTONE only yielded to the popular cry on the one hand, in order to be more certain to carry his point upon the other. At any rate it is the one gleam of light in the midnight blackness which last Thursday's proceedings had seemed to bring down upon Irish affairs.

BIBLE BIOGRAPHY.

Although this remarkable cheap book has been offered to the readers of the BLADE through our columns for about a year, we cannot see as the demand has fallen off. We mail fifty to one hundred copies every week. Only $1.25 for a $3.00 book. As our supply is nearly exhausted, we will soon have to withdraw our offer.

EXPERIENCED book canvassers, or any person wishing to try book canvassing, wanted by the Locke Publishing Co, Toledo, O., to sell "Nasby in Exile."

AS BUT 1,000,000 of the 10,000,000 registered voters in France presented themselves at the polls last election day, the papers are beginning to urge a compulsory voting law. That is a measure which would be a beneficial addition to our own statutes.

COLORADO ranks first in the Union as a silver producer, Nevada second, Utah third, Montana fourth, Arizona fifth, and California sixth.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

JACKSON, C. H., W. Va., April 29.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade.

The question of capital punishment has been debated here of late, and considerable interest has grown out of it in the community. Two different Committees have decided differently, and we appeal to you as an explainer of problems in your Correspondence Column. My colleague lately submitted the question to the New York *Ledger*, and we considered his answer so intolerably *thin*, that I venture to state the case to you.

The affirmative would not admit the Old Testament. About this we had a great quarrel. He claimed that in the coming of Christ the Mosaic law passed away, and that all vengence by man to man was forbidden, and that by scripture we dare not hang for any crime.

He claimed that the goodness and mercy of Christ, such as "do good for evil." "give to him that hath not," and "if you are smitten on one cheek turn the other also," is evidence that we "must not resist evil," therefore we cannot hang a murderer.

The Editor of the *Ledger* says that "Christ superseded the Mosaic law and that the right of society to inflict capital punishment does not rest on any special command in any part of the Bible."

Now without meaning to trespass on your space I have used all brevity to give you the idea on which we want information, if our law is not founded on the Bible what is it founded on? If the Old Testament was superseded in the coming of Christ why does the Christian world receive it as a part of the Holy Bible, etc., etc. Please give this your attention and most elaborate answer.—MAJ. L. HARPOLD.

The editor of the *Ledger's* statement that capital punishment does not rest on any special command in the Bible is true, its only error being in not going far enough. Capital punishment is a purely human device, the same as the penalty for burglary and arson. The Bible sanctions—by example—severe punishments for these and similar offenses, but they are primarily based on the first great law of self-preservation, which exists independent of any Biblical mandate. The logical premises upon which the punishment rests are:

a. Society possesses the natural right of protecting itself against crime.

b. The manner of this protection is a matter of human experience. That is, that means of prevention must be adopted which experience suggests as most likely to secure the end in view. If one will not prevent a certain crime another way must be tried, and then another, and so on, until the best means is arrived at.

c. Human experience seems to teach as beyond a doubt that the best way to diminish the frequency of murder is to put the murderers to death.

d. This punishment has nothing vengeful in it: it is purely deterrent. The condemned man is not hanged so much because he has slain another, as to prevent others from being slain. If there were some other way than hanging the murderer, by which murders could be prevented, then society might dispense with executions, but no such satisfactory alternative has as yet been demonstrated.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

Next to Ireland, affairs in Egypt occupy the attention of Europe. At present that country appears to be in a critical condition. It will be remembered that the life of ARABI BEY, the Minister of War, was attempted some time ago, and that a large number of Circassians, officers of the Army and civilians, were arrested and tried by court martial. Their sentences were afterwards commuted by the Khedive, much to the disgust of ARABI BEY.

The latter was determined to compel the rescinding of the order. He was well aware that his control of the army would render this possible, but to stir up an insurrection of the soldiers would call down upon him the national indignation and adverse foreign criticism. He therefore resolved upon a bold political movement, and convoked the Assembly of the Notables in order to lay his grievance before them. They were called upon to reverse the decision of the Khedive in regard to the commutation and to depose him if he did not yield to their demands.

The convocation of the Assembly by the Ministers rather than the sovereign was a great irregularity, being against the provisions of the Constitution. Instead of falling in with ARABI BEY'S program, the Assembly seem inclined to support the Khedive who refuses to compromise with the Ministry. The Sultan has telegraphed his approval of the course of the Notables, so that nothing now remains for ARABI but an appeal to the Army, which, however, he will not be likely to make just at present.

Meanwhile everybody feels that a crisis is not far off. The two great political parties which would be arrayed against each other in case of a war are the Army and the Nationals under ARABI BEY upon the one hand, and the European community, the Greek money lenders, the Circassians and influential Turks, and the desert Bedouins under the Khedive upon the other.

Great Britain and France have already sent their fleets to Egyptian waters to be ready for an emergency which may arise at any moment. Anything that would diminish the security of the great water way which Egypt commands would injure the commercial prosperity of these two countries but particularly that of England. Hence arises the anxiety which sends their war ships so promptly to the scene of action.

"NASBY IN EXILE."

This magnificent volume, a record of Nasby's travels in Europe, now being published by the Locke Publishing Co., of Toledo, O., and Boston, Mass., will be completed and ready for delivery in about six weeks. We venture to say that never before was so fine a book published for the money. It is most extravagant in illustrations, quality of paper, and binding. The designing and making of engravings alone, (of which there are more *three hundred*) cost over *six thousand dollars!* It is the most handsomest book of this century for the price, and being at once serious, humorous, instructive, entertaining and truthful, it will supersede all other works of this class heretofore published. Agents wanted.

IF, as is proposed, Lieut. DANENHOWER receives the thanks of Congress, and is by that body promoted to Lieutenant Commander, he will jump 240 Lieutenants who now outrank him. The substantial justice of this promotion does not rest wholly upon his distinguished services. He has probably lost his eyesight, and if put upon the Retired List with his present rank, his case would be quite hard.

CHOICE FICTION.

We are having a very large sale of cloth-bound $1.75 books, which we sell at 50 cents each, or five copies for $2, as announced on page five, this issue. It is the cheapest book offer ever made.

THE Scranton (Penn.) *Republican* relates that as a Wilkesbarre man took his seat in the barber's chair, he asked the barber if he had the same razor he had used two days before. Being answered affirmatively, the patient man said: "Then give me chloroform."

REP. LYNCH, of Mississippi, has signalized his entrance upon the position of which he was more than once defrauded, by the introduction of a bill, which his rich experience has suggested to him as calculated to greatly reduce the election frauds in the South. It provides for the appointment in each precinct of the United States of Supervisors of opposite political parties, and authorizes them, in case the State election officers neglect or refuse to open the polls, to go on and do that themselves, and organize an Election Board as nearly as practicable in conformity with the State law, and to conduct the election with this improvised machinery. This will meet a great many cases where, as in heavy Republican precincts in Alabama and South Carolina in the last Congressional elections, the Democratic conspirators and poll officers refused to serve, and no elections were therefore held. LYNCH'S bill provides that United States Supervisors shall witness the whole process of the election, and provides that they shall be in the room from the time the polls are opened until the last vote is counted. It forbids any intermission or adjournment from the time the polls are opened until the votes have all been received, counted, and canvassed and the returns made up.

A GOOD many people are interested in the project of establishing coffee houses in this country to take the place of the numerous saloons which deal out death to the people. In these houses it is proposed to keep light refreshments, and to have them well lighted and made attractive. The experiments made thus far in this country have not been as brilliantly successful as in England, owing probably to the fact that the scheme has not been as thoroughly prosecuted here. One obstacle in the path of those who desire to institute those methods of reform, is in the disinclination of the native American to avail himself of any privileges which his wealthier neighbor ignores. A German nobleman will travel in a second-class car, but the American would as soon think of journeying in the "Jim Crow car" that in ante-bellum days was run on our railroads,—in those days when dogs and monkeys were allowed in first-class cars,—but a man like FREDERICK DOUGLASS was shut up in the "Jim Crow car."

THE sloppy society writers are gushing over a curious history of the lace worn by the Princess BEATRICE at the Duke of Albany's wedding. The Princess herself found it, years ago, when in girlish curiosity she was rummaging among a quantity of castaway odds and ends in one of the Queen's apartments. On being cleaned and repaired it was found to be very old and very valuable, judges rating its worth as high as $150,000. It was recently presented to the Princess from the Queen. This suggests that if the Queen is in the habit of tossing $150,000 bits of finery into the rag-bag, what senseless waste must rule throughout the palace. Think of how many thousand Irish women and girls had to go without meat, shoes, clothing and books that the Qneen might have such a sumptuosity of clothing that she can cast away $150,000 worth without a thought as to its value.

BATTERY F, Fourth United States Artillery, is perhaps the oldest organization in the United States Army. It is now 106 years old. ALEXANDER HAMILTON was its first Captain. Last Friday the descendants of the great statesman presented it, through Gen. HANCOCK, with an extremely handsome guidon, of red and white silk, with gold fringe. On the left hand corner are crossed cannons worked in gold and velvet, surrounded by stars, with the letter 'F' on top, and the words, "Organized March 1, 1776," and on the lower half of the "guidon" is the following inscription: "ALEXANDER HAMILTON, First Captain, Battle of 'Long Island,' August 1776. For 106 Years, Faithful and True. March 1, 1882."

EDISON turns from the electric light, and a rheumatism liniment to invent a white shirt of 365 layers of apparently fine white linen. It never needs washing, but a layer is stript off every day, revealing a perfectly white glossy surface underneath. He expects these shirts can be sold for $6 a dozen. This, coming immediately after the cutting off of our supply of Chinese launderers, helps to fill what might otherwise be an aching void.

IN London, says the London correspondent of the New York *Graphic*, it is not believed that the Princess LOUISE will ever go to Canada again. Reports to the contrary are current, however, but in the best-informed circles these reports are credited with no better foundation than the well-known wish of Her Majesty that her daughter should join her husband. Should she not do so a new Governor General is very likely to be sent to the Dominion.

RECRUITING for the Navy is going on very slowly, they say, on board the receiving ship "Colorado" at the New York Navy Yard. While landsmen are to be obtained in numbers sufficient the seamen and ordinary seamen are scarce, Sailors who served the United States Navy invariably develop a desire for sailing on the lakes during the Spring and Summer, and it is not until navigation closes on the inland waters that Uncle Sam's long cruises are much sought for by Jack.

IT is time that some new word was found to substitute for "lady." It is made now to mean anything that wears a petticoat. BLANCHE DOUGLASS, a little street walker, so ignorant as to be unable to write her own name, is continually spoken of by the witnesses and others in the Court-room as "that lady."

AS FORT PILLOW CHALMERS has left the party the Democratic papers now discover that "his miserable jejune oratorical displays no doubt brought him into notice, but they never made a statesman of him, not even an ordinary politician. His political ability was about on a par with his military."

THE Life-Saving Service saved JOHN SMITH, wife and seven children from drowning at Deal Beach, N. J., on Saturday. Now let all the SMITHS join in a demand that Congress do the fair thing by this poorly paid branch of the public service.

WE want to send a specimen copy of the WEEKLY BLADE to every person so unfortunate as not to be regular subscriber. Send us the address of all your friends.

BONANZA MACKAY talks of building an enormous hotel in London.

CURRENT EVENTS.

In the Malley trial, the Judge refused to have the confession of Blanche Douglass admitted as testimony.—In the House, Saturday, the South Carolina contested election case was called up, when the Democrats refused to vote, thus leaving the House without a quorum.—New warrants have been issued in the case of the star routers.—Lyttleton Younger, uncle of the Younger brothers, now in the penitentiary, says he has spent $20,000 to secure their pardon, and has not given up yet.—The Courthouse at Franklin, Ky., built 20 years ago, was fired by an incendiary Thursday night and burned to the ground.—The Temperance party at Hackettstown, N. Y., have won their fight against the hotels.—Checkmate made the fastest time on record at Louisville, making 1 1-16 miles in 1:50¼.—At St. Martinsville, La., 300 men took Joseph E. Jenkins, charged with the murder of his brother-in-law, from the jail to the place of the murder, and hanged him. On the way they met Eugene Azar, a colored man, who had been tried and acquitted on a charge of murder, and lynched him also.—Rich copper and silver mines are said to have been discovered 17 miles south of Laramie City.—James Quigley died at Erie, Pa., recently, and while his Erie wife was filing her accounts as administratrix, a former wife put in her appearance. The latter had proof that she married Quigley 20 years ago, and that he deserted her and four children.—Near Newcomerstown, O., Isaac Gardner and six children attempted to ford the river in a two-horse wagon. The horses became unmanageable, the wagon upset, and Gardner and his three daughters were drowned.—The District Court at Clay Center, Kan., imposed fines on liquor men ranging from $160 to $1,000.—Amount of fire-risks in this country by all companies during 1881, $8,582,021,754, showing an increase for the year of $747,007,003.—The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers' meeting at Pittsburg, Saturday, evinced a disposition to compromise differences.—The committee at work at Little Rock, on the books of ex-Treasurer (now Governor) Churchill, report a deficit for 14 months of $111,828.57.—Dr. Lewis Lamborn, alias Dr. John T. Smith, died at Springfield from the effects of morphine. He was a relative of Bayard Taylor, and left an immense pile of manuscript, chiefly devoted to medical matters.—Polk Wells, the notorious thief and murderr, was convicted at Fort Madison.—The busines failures for the week numbered 124.—Dr. H. W. Kendall was found in a meadow near the County Poorhouse cemetery at Syracuse, N. Y., with a bullet-hole between his eyes. A full kit of resurrectionist's toools were found near him. The case is shrouded in mystery.—The Pennsylvania Greenback Convention nominated the following ticket: Governor, T. A. Armstrong; Lieutenant Governor, T. V. Powderly; Secretary of Internal Affairs, J. L. DeWoody; Supreme Judge, J. A. Coke; Congressman-at-large, R. K. Tompkinson. The Chicago platform was reaffirmed.—For the 10 months ending April 30, 1882, there arrived in this country 544,599 immigrants. Of these 185,063 came from Germany, 78,987 from Canada, 63,733 from England and Wales, 46,339 from Ireland, 33,592 from Sweden and 21,884 from China. Norway sent about 15,000 and Scotland and Austria each about 13,000.—Charlotte, N. C., celebrated Saturday the 107th anniversary of the Mecklenburg County Declaration of Independence, one of the stirring events of the Revolutionary War.—Russia has lost more than $100,000,000 through the anti-Jewish agitation.—Reports from Egypt of Wednesday's eclipse of the sun, report a fine comet near the orb of day. Valuable photographs of the eclipse were taken. There were indications of a lunar atmosphere.—The Wells comet has been seen with the naked eye at Phelps, New York.—Since 1864 the national banks have received and handled for the Government over $3,669,000,000 ($3,669,561,046). They transferred $2,916,000,000 to the Treasury and they paid drafts drawn on them by the Government amounting to $841,000,000, and all this vast business was transacted without the loss of one cent, and without the cost of one cent to the Government.—A Texan named Brossius and a Pennsylvanian named Edmundson are bulletined as heirs to $38,000,000, which the German Government holds in trust for them. Edmundson also has a claim on the land occupied by the Washington navy-yard.—Names of the new Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, elected at Nashville: Alpheus W. Wilson, C. Granberry, A. G. Haygood, R. K. Hargrave, Linus Parker.—The first meeting of Trustees of the John F. Slater fund for the education of colored people of the South was held at New York Saturday. Among those present were ex-Pres. R. B. Hayes, Chief Justice Waite and Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia.—The boiler of the passenger steamer American Eagle exploded Thursday afternoon near Kelley's Island, Lake Erie, while she was bound from Sandusky to Put-in-Bay. Three of the crew were killed, the engineer fatally scalded, and five passengers severely.—The Presbyterian General Assembly met in Springfield, Ill., Thursday, with an attendance of over 400 delegates, and Rev. Dr. Darling, the retiring Moderator, preached the introductory sermon. Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson, of Chicago, was elected Moderator.—Reed's next step in the Guiteau case will probably be to apply for a writ of habeas corpus.—The prosecution in the Malley case rested Tuesday, and the defense concluded to make no opening, but leave the story to be told by the witnesses. The evidence against the Malleys, although almost entirely circumstantial, has been very damaging.—The National Committee of the Greenback Labor party met at St. Louis Tuesday. A Committee was appointed to issue an address, of which 2,000,000 copies were ordered printed.—The head of the Postoffice Department advises the abolition of postage on papers and magazines.—Fear of the Nihilists compels the postponement of the coronation of the Czar of Russia for one year.—Immigrants are pouring into New York at the rate of from 3,000 to 5,000 a day. On Thursday last 4,500 landed at Castle Garden. Taken in connection with the arrivals at Philadelphia, Baltimore and other ports, it is not extravagant to compute the addition to our population from foreign sources at an average of 40,000 a week during the Summer season.—The grand jury at Philadelphia has been asked to take action on the bills for new indictments in the cases of the star route defendants, arrested there.—In a morning sermon at Cleveland, Bishop Gilmour denounced the women of his congregation for identifying themselves with the Ladies Land League. The latter organization, at an afternoon meeting, hotly denounced the attack made upon its members.—Twenty eight Counties in the Golden belt of Kansas report Winter wheat in excellent condition, and farmers are confident of the greatest harvest for years. The reapers will commence work June 1. Corn has been injured somewhat by the cold weather.—Price, an Englishman confined for life in the Penitentiary of Colorado, literally starved himself to death. He was an expert knife thrower, by which he had killed no less than five men.—Samuel May & Co., Boston, having the largest iron house in the country, have assigned the concern to W. F. Jones. The liabilities are $500,000, which it is claimed the assets will meet.—The work on the Albany Capitol has already cost $18,000,000, and an additional appropriation of $1,500,000 has been made.—Mrs. Hiram Williams, of Young Hickory, O., while out skiff riding with her brother-in-law, named Ernst, on the lake at Cleveland, Sunday, was drowned by the upsetting of the boat. Ernst was rescued while clinging to the upturned boat.—The Northern Pacific road is about to run Pullman cars between St. Paul and Miles City. C. R. Ainslie has been appointed Superintendent of the Yellowstone Division, which will be open to Forsyth, June 1.

HERE AND THERE IN IRELAND.

Picturesque West of Ireland—A Country of Weird and Fascinating Beauty—An Eviction—Tales of the Terrible Famine Era.

BY JAMES REDPATH.

XLVII.

ABOUT THE COUNTY GALWAY.

I was desirous of seeing an eviction in the West of Ireland. I had left word with Mr. Brennan the Secretary of the Irish National Land League, afterwards and still imprisoned as a "suspect," to telegraph me if there was likely to be an eviction in any part of the Counties of Mayo or Galway.

On our return from mass in the mountains, a messenger brought a telegram from Claremorris which stated that there were to be evictions in Connemara on the following day. The telegram had been kept back a day but I made up my mind to start early next morning. Father Conway volunteered to go with me.

After breakfast we set out on our journey in the curate's wagon. It was an all-day's ride through a most picturesque district. The distance is over 30 Irish miles. We arrived at Clifton in the evening. We had traveled by the road to Maam, and most of the way we were in sight of Lough Corrib.

Lough Corrib is connected with Lough Mask by a natural subterranean channel. This underground passage is visible at several places. It is one of the "sights" of the region. Its most interesting opening is called the Pigeon's Cave—a great cavern that the guide will show you, by torchlight, if you care to go down a flight of 64 steps. As this hidden stream is three miles long and has a fall of 36 feet, there are several little cataracts in its course; and as the swift stream rushes through its narrow channel, it often sends up a melancholy sound which have been the origin of many local traditions. The "hole" is a cave about 40 feet in circumference. It makes a picture of weird and rare beauty. Away down in a small basin of still water the guide will call your attention to a couple of small trout, and will solemnly assure you that they have been swimming there ever since St. Patrick blessed the Abbey of Cong. It is also expected that you will be civil enough to believe that an impious soldier once profanely ventured to catch one of these holy trout, and took it to his fire and put it on a gridiron to boil it.

"Did he eat it?"

"Divil an ate!" your guide will tell you, "for the trout jumped from the gridiron and disappeared; and, would you believe it, next morning it was found swimming in the basin there by the side of its mate as careless as if it had never seen a fire!"

There is no law to compel one to believe these stories, but they are pleasant echos of the mediæval ages.

Lough Corrib is the largest lake in Connaught. It is about 35 miles long by from two to ten miles in width. At some places it is only a quarter of a mile wide. It is the second in size of the inland lakes of Ireland. It covers 44,000 acres. It varies in depth from five to 150 feet. It is studded with a number of little Isles that give it a most picturesque appearance, especially as there are ruins of ancient keeps and castles here and there, that call up the long dead Past; when, as enthusiastic Irish patriots say Ireland was governed by her native Kings, and when as a matter of fact the poor Irish peasants were robbed by native instead of foreign oppressors. The mountain scenery along this route is beautiful. The trip is one of the most pleasant in the West of Ireland.

XLIX.

ADVICE TO TOURISTS IN IRELAND.

Let me say here that the American has seen nothing of Ireland if he has only made the usual run-through trip from Queenstown to Cork, from there to the Lakes of Kilarney, and thence to Dublin and Belfast.

You must travel away from the lines of railway if you want to see the most charming scenery in Europe—the west coast of Ireland. There, wherever you go—from Skibbareen, in Cork, to Falcarron, in Donegal—as long as you skirt the Atlantic coast, you will see, every day and on every hand, the most weird and ever-changing loveliness of landscape—and the most appalling proofs of the demoniac cruelty of the Irish landlords and the British Goverment.

By the way, when any reader of these letters stops at Cork let him go to "The Royal Victoria Hotel," formerly kept by one of the best hosts and best men in Ireland "Bob Wilson;" and if you say (as you may say) that you were recommended by Mr. Locke or the writer of these notes, you will be sure to meet a cordial reception and to have the best that the house affords. Mr. Locke will also, I am sure, recommend his host at Dublin—the proprietor of the "Imperial Hotel," who has been kept in jail for several months, since Mr. Locke parted with him, because he was "reasonably suspected" of being an Irish patriot as well as a Dublin hotel keeper. Both of these hotels—the Victoria at Cork, now kept by Mrs. Wilson, and the Imperial at Dublin—have nothing bad about them but their names, and the present owners are not responsible for their loyal and royal names. If you go to Claremorris to see Knock, stop at the "Annsboro' Arms," and you will have as good accommodations as the region affords.

L.

COMMON SCENES IN THE WEST OF IRELAND.

All the Western coast of Ireland is mountainous. Its valleys are intersected by the most beautiful bays and rivers and loughs. Perhaps Donegal is the most picturesque Atlantic County, and certainly it is the wierdest region I ever saw, but every part of the West of Ireland is full of charms.

As you approach the West of Ireland you cross large tracts of flat lands, of a deep brown or black color. Here and there you see men and women working in huge long trenches cutting, or piling up, in big stacks, sods that look like black bricks. These plain are the Irish bogs. The people are making peat. These bogs are composed of what may be called combustible earth. It has to be cut in sods about the size of an ordinary brick, and then these sods have to be piled up in stacks to dry. After being exposed for a month or so in the open air, they are carried, often by women, from the place in the bog where they are cut, to the road side in large "creels" or baskets strapped to the back. It is hard work for either man or woman, but the Irish peasant does not shrink any kind of hard work. I have seen in the County Kerry, as handsome a girl as I ever saw in America carrying stones in a creel from the bed of a creek up a steep hill to the road above, and this creel was filled so full that I could hardly have staggered under it for a single trip. Yet this comely girl carried it 12 hours a day, and her wages were only 12 cents a day, and had to feed herself! This I saw at Sneam, between Kenmare and Chircaveen.

After the peat is carried to the road, it is carted away by donkeys or horses in carts constructed in the clumsiest fashion—just as they are built in England.

The donkey is the chief beast of burden in the West of Ireland. There is hardly a peasant so poor that he does not own an ass, excepting in the famine years, when the poor donkey has to be sold—not to supply the starving family with food but to pay the luxurious landlord his rent.

The scenery from Clonbur to Cliften, especially as you approach the sea, looks more like an unsettled new country than an ancient land that has been inhabited by the peasant race for at least 3,000 years. Why this desolation? The people were driven out by the tens of thousands from every barony of Galway during the great famine years of 1847-8, because they could not pay the landlords their rent at a time when their own families were dying from hunger.

This was the black reign of terror in Ireland under Victoria, in comparison with which the red reign of terror in France under Robespierre was as a slight skirmish to a great battle.

From 1847 to 1852 one million and a half of men, women and children died from hunger, and from diseases brought on by hunger in Ireland—within five hours sail of the richest country on this planet; a country that had made itself responsible before God or man for the welfare of Ireland by taking from its people the right to regulate their own affairs and assuming all the duties of government itself.

LI.

THE FAMINE OF 1847.

The famine of 1847 was not an Irish natural famine but an English political famine; for Ireland during those years, although one of its crops failed not only raised but it *exported* more food than was needed to support the entire population of Ireland in comfort. But it was taken out of Ireland to pay rent to the absentee landlords and to pay taxes to the absentee Government.

Within those same years, one million and a half more of the people of Ireland—men, women and children—were driven into involuntary exile by the landlords and the Government! That is to say: *Three millions of the Irish people were put to death or banished* to "vindicate" the heathen creed that England calls the "rights of property."

This seems a crime so incredible because so colossal that no American is willing to believe it, and no American can realize it until he is brought face to face with the minutest evidence of this most frightful massacre done in the name of English law.

So—skipping all further descriptions—I will copy a few incidents out of my note books, and try to show the American reader what Irish Landlordism and British Government did in the County of Galway alone, by the statements of a few of the survivors or spectators of the famine, whom I met or whose testimony I procured when I was last in Ireland. I will give the names and the addresses of my authorities; so that, if any of my readers should visit Galway this Summer they may be able to verify for themselves the accuracy of my reports.

LII.

STORIES OF THE FAMINE OF 1847.

Rev. Father Kenny is the parish priest of Moycullen. Moycullen is six miles from the City of Galway. Father Kenny has been a priest in that parish for the last 37 years. He distinctly remembers the dreadful scenes of the Irish reign of terror there.

"In that district" he says, "the famine continued with almost unabated severity from the years 1847 to 1852. Before the famine there were about 800 families in the parish, and now there are not more than half that number."

When he was asked to what cause he attributed this decrease, he said, "To death from sheer starvation, or the diseases attendant upon starvation, and to the numbers that were forced to fly from destitution into the workhouse."

Father Kenny tells that he witnessed scenes during the famine years that "were enough to make one's blood run cold." He saw men, women and children die in scores from hunger and the famine fever. He saw poor, unable to pay their rents, turned out of their cabins by the Landlords, and die without food and without shelter by the roadside. He once gave as many as 30 persons, dying from hunger, the last sacraments of the Church in a single day.

Often, coming from church or from sick calls in the parish, Father Kenny saw the corpses of persons who had fallen down dead with hunger lying on the roadside.

Once, he says, he saw "a son carrying the corpse of his father, like a sack of oats, on his back, to bury it, without shroud or coffin, in a neighboring churchyard."

The good old priest tells a sadder story still. A father died in his cabin leaving two sick children. The little orphans were already familiar with the horrors of this reign of terror. They dug a hole to bury their father in just outside of the cabin door! Then they tried to carry the corpse to this grave beneath the eaves, but they were not strong enough to carry it. So they *rolled* it to the door, but they were too weak to lift it over the threshhold, when Father Kenny came along and saw them giving up their desperate work in despair.

Mr. John Monahan is a merchant at Oughterard, in Galway, whose memory runs beyond 1840. Bye and bye, I shall tell what he knows about evictions in the famine years, but now I shall quote only what he said about the victims of the famine:

During the famine times, he says, he saw the highway between Oughterard and Cliften so strewn with the corpses of the persons who had been evicted that the road was rendered impassable to the mail cars. He helped to bury great numbers of these victims of landlord greed and royal heartlessness. He once saw as many as 40 corpses thrown together into a sand pit. Of course they had neither shrouds nor coffins. He saw the lean, famished pigs in some places root out the dead bodies from under their thin covering of soil and eat this decaying human flesh.

Gregory Higgins (of the Freen Townland) also remembers the famine years distinctly. He says that he saw the hungry peasants eat all sorts of weeds and offal, and saw them dying in their houses and dying by the roadside, and saw them buried in holes in gardens and under ditches.

Dean McManus was in Cliften in 1853. The venerable priest said that he remembered the people dying from hunger even as late as that year, and that he and his curate gave the last sacrament to as many as sixteen persons in a single day.

When the people were dying at this rate what were the landlords doing?

The Dean told: "There used to be over one thousand ejectment processes as single session at Cliften!"

The Dean was a very old man when I was at Cliften. I believe he is since dead.

Mr. Bartley Malone is a boot and shoe maker at Cliften. He is a man of great intelligence.

Mr. Malone also has a very distinct recollection of the famine years. He remembers that near the shop where he was then learning his trade there was a house which he could see into through the low windows. The tenants were a father and five children. One after another, the children died from hunger, and one by one, he saw the father take them away to their graves. Then they missed the father. After three days, the cabin was opened, the man was found dead. Six Christians starved to death in one house!

Mr. Malone saw as many as 60 coffins taken out of the workhouse in a single day for burial. He often saw dead bodies lying unburied by the roadside. He once saw "a son wheel the dead body of his mother in a wheelbarrow through the Town, looking everywhere for a coffin."

"He could not get a coffin and he was forced to take his mother's dead body to the church yard to be buried as she died."

After awhile when the people began to die fast and thick the workhouse authorities provided a hinged coffin, in which the dead bodies were brought to the grave. There the hinge was unfastened, the corpse was buried naked, and the coffin was taken back for the next victim. This economical contrivance was common throughout Ireland during the whole of the famine period.

Mr. Malone went on:

"I saw the nurses from the workhouse drag the corpses down stairs before the life was well out of them, and I heard Dr. Jupfield, (then the workhouse doctor) say that 'if they are not dead now they soon will be.' Once when a large number of coffins were going to burial, (this was before they got the hinged coffin,) I heard groans and a kind of scream from one of the coffins. No notice was taken of it. I believe," he added, "that the person was buried alive . . . many persons were buried under ditches and hedges in holes that were dug for them."

Mr. Malone says he saw famished human beings eat grass and herbs like the sheep, and fish offal like the pigs."

Incredible as these stories may seem to be here in America, there is not a shadow of a shade of a doubt of their truth, not as to Connemara only, but as to almost every district of the West of Ireland during the Victorian reign of terror.

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM BOSTON.

Sisters of Charity, their Golden Jubilee Concert and Ball—Longfellow Memorial—Ascension Day—Fashion Notes—Boots and Shoes—Bridal Trousseau—All Sorts, Etc.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade.

BOSTON, May 20.

The week commenced with the Golden Jubilee of the Boston Sisters of Charity. On Sunday evening the immense Mechanic's Hall building was filled with those who came to celebrate the 50th anniversary. Distinguished Protestants and Catholics came together to show their regard for the noble women who had sacrificed themselves for the good of humanity. Speeches were made by Gov. Long, Mayor Green, Archbishop Williams and others. Royle O'Reilly read a poem by Mrs. Blake written for the occasion, and letters were read expressing the regret of the writers of their inability to be present from Gen. Hancock, Gen. Butler, Hon. John Kelly, Hon. Leopold Morse and others. The Cadet band and a chorus of 600 voices furnished the music which was excellent in every respect. Altogether it was a very enjoyable affair.

On Tuesday eve there was a

GRAND BALL

given by the same parties and in the same place which vied with the Sunday night concert in enjoyment. The building was thronged from 9 P. M. until into the morning hours with "fair women and brave men." It is estimated that there were between 8,000 and 10,000 people present. The Cadet band furnished the music and in such a manner that it seemed to those who had heard it often that it surpassed even its previous matchless efforts.

NOTICEABLE COSTUMES.

A very noticeable dress worn by a beautiful blonde was of blue satin. The skirt was trimmed around the bottom with a triple plaited ruching of blue gauze in which nestled large pink roses. The tunic of blue gauze was embroidered on the edge with pink roses in chenille. The bodice was of pink satin cut square in the neck and opened over a vest of finely plaited blue satin.

Another beautiful costume was of eglantine pink satin. Around the bottom of the satin skirt was a triple plaited ruching of tulle; the rest of the skirt was untrimmed. Over this was a tunic of soft Indian muslin; embroidered on the edge and draped at both sides under large bunches of crushed roses. The bodice was of pink velvet, finished at at the edge with the muslin embroidery. A wide fichu of the muslin was worn with this costume fastened at the waist with a garniture of crushed roses. These two costumes were imported for the occasion. And the Worth costume was of lavender moire antique, shirred front, with purple velvet court train, trimmed with white beaded lace and passementerie.

A rich canary satin was made with a shirred-front underskirt and the overdress handsomely embroidered with flowers in natural colors, and trimmed with heavy silk fringe. A dark blue velvet was made court train, with a front of plain white satin. A cardinal satin underskirt had a cream satin overdress, trimmed with white lace. A blue satin was elegantly embroidered with white roses in chenille. A lemon-colored satin was worn with a rich black lace overdress, and a cluster of daisies at the throat. A blue satin was made with a shirred front and trimmed with a profusion of rich lace; it had large bows and a sash of watered ribbon. A simple but pretty dress was worn by a young lady. It was of white nun's veiling, trimmed with swan's down. It had bows and sash of white satin ribbon. The younger ladies were dressed in white, pink and the delicate shades of blue.

LONGFELLOW MEMORIAL.

The admirers of the late poet are forming an association for the purpose of purchasing the ground which lies between the house which he so long occupied and Charles river and to erect a monument thereon; it also proposes the ultimate purchase of the house itself. Any one can become a member of the Association by sending the Treasurer, Mr. John Bartlett, of Messrs. Little, Brown &Co., Boston, $1 and there is little doubt but what the necessary amount will soon be subscribed. The contributor receives in return a certificate, (which is well worth preserving) of honorable membership in the Association as it comprises a portrait of Longfellow, a fac simile of his autograph and a view of the house.

ASCENSION DAY.

Thursday was Ascension Day, and was celebrated by a Children's Festival at Trinity Church which was a very delightful affair both to the little folks and their parents. Not less than two thousand children representing the different Episcopal Sunday Schools of Boston, were present. The galleries were filled to their utmost capacity with the older people. Music, addresses, interesting to the children, and stories enjoyed by them, comprised the pleasant entertainment.

A most marvelous piece of workmanship and art was disclosed to the public on Monday morning when the curtains at one of the large dry goods establishments were raised. It was the great Music Hall organ reproduced in form and outline, but instead of the somber hue of the original it possessed all the tints of the rainbow. The woodwork representing the case of the organ is 22 feet in breadth and 15 feet high. This compares to the original as two inches does to one foot. The body of the organ is covered with brown velveteen, which it required one week to lay. The pipes are of pasteboard, the larger ones covered with watered silk of almost every imaginable shade, and the smaller ones with cross grain ribbon of an equal variety of tints; the apertures, or mouth pieces of the pipe are represented by jet shawl and sash clasps. The key board is a master-piece of art and is composed of tooth and nail brushes, the latter representing the white keys; the tooth brushes which have black handles are reversed and compose the black ones. The stops are formed of pearl buttons. The Atlantes and Caryatides supporting the projecting pipes are reproduced in papier mache. The names of the great musicians, Beethoven, Mozart, Bach, and others are of garnet crewel on silver cardboard. The trimmings are of lace, including almost every make and pattern from the real genuine point to the common Breton. Applique embroidery in colors tastefully decorate the most conspicuous points. Over the floor in front, real lace shawls and ties are carelessly thrown, and on one side a party of dressed dolls elegantly attired appear as visitors to the organ; 125 yards of velveteen was used in covering the frame work and it occupied one week's time.

A BRILLIANT WEDDING.

At a brilliant wedding which took place in one of our churches lately, the chancel was beautifully decorated with flowers and tropical plants, which formed a radiant back ground for the bridal party. The bride wore a superb costume of white brocade and satin; the satin petticoat was trimmed with deep flounces of rich lace and garnitures of orange blossoms. The corsage boquets were of orange blossoms, and fastened by diamonds; the veil was of duchesse lace, and held in place by diamonds. There were six bridesmaids, who wore dresses of white satin and lace with long veils of tulle arranged with white ostrich feathers. Their boquets were of lillies of the valley surrounded with pink and white roses.

BRIDAL TROUSSEAU.

The trousseau of the bride was magnificent; one dress was of royal purple velvet and satin; the court train was of velvet lined with old gold satin; on one side of the satin lining was a beautiful bunch or cluster of pansies of hand embroidery; the train was turned back just far enough to show the pansies. The petticoat was of brocaded purple satin, the figures outlined with pale gold and heliotrope beads. The bodice was cut Louis XIV. style, and trimmed down the side and over the hips with the floral embroidery, opening in front over a waistcoat of the purple velvet, which glistened with the beaded guipure.

An evening dress was of light blue satin, the skirt of which was almost covered with plaited ruffles of lace. The bodice was of blue brocade and made in the shape of a Louis XVI coat, with an undervest of lace, it was trimmed around the edges with rich pearl passementerie.

A walking dress was satin surah and velvet. The skirt was of surah in alternate stripes of deep blue and olive, shading to old gold; the overdress was of blue velvet and had a scarf-like sash of striped satin combined with the velvet.

A morning dress was of cream-colored China silk, with embroidered blue forget-me-nots. It was made with a Watteau plait in the back; the fronts were plain, with cascades of lace falling from the neck to the bottom. Underneath each fall of lace were loops and ends of blue satin ribbon. There were six other dresses equally beautiful, which I will not attempt to describe. Among the mantles was a magnificent model of moire covered with large brocaded flowers and trimmed with frills of real Spanish lace and rich passamenterie. Another was of white satin, the back covered with real Spanish lace and the front embroidered in wheat heads and daisies. Still another was of Canton silk of a very fine quality this was trimmed with chenille worke ... A dark green in camels hair to ma... a traveling dress had a back of embroidered velvet and was trimmed with rich chenille fringe. The neck was finished by a collar of shaded ostrich feathers.

FASHION NOTES.

Black camels hair or chudda are the materials mostly used for mantles; they are often lined with bright-colored satin surah; ecru, olive, gray, drab and cardinal are all used. They are trimmed with Spanish or fine guipure lace frills. Passementrie and satin cord laces are also used; the latter is a mixture of soft, flexible satin cords in lace pattern, with medallions and fans formed of jets and guipure introduced. The guipure laces are put on with less fullness than the Spanish.

The ulster is as popular as ever, and this Spring is made of goods of every description. Cheviots, heather mixtures and fine cloth fabrics to match the suits are equally in favor. Dark green is a very fashionable color. These are tailor made and buttons are the only trimmings. A wrap, in the form of an easy fitting ulster, has a band of shirring at the back; this gives the required fullness at the bottom, which should be a little fuller than the dress skirt. The bottom is bordered with a box plaiting, four inches in width, or a triple-plaited ruching. The neck is finished with the ruching. Other wraps are made with plaits, closely stitched from the neck, extending just below the waist line, then left loose in order to give the fullness required. The front of the cloak is quite plain. Sleeves are gathered at top and wrist. The Spring wrap most worn in London is said to be a modernized red ingote. They are long, tight-fitting, and very jaunty in appearance.

Young ladies prefer the tailor-made jackets of cheviots or of cloth fabrics in solid colors. These are made to fit the figure perfectly, without trimming, simply faced with silk of the same shade of the cloth. For traveling suits, the tailor made costumes are exceedingly in favor. Camel's hair, cheviots, heather mixtures and other soft woolen goods are much worn. These goods, as well as the style of making, are especially adapted to long journeys, as they are made so plain one can take their ease by getting into a comfortable position without fear of crushing their dresses and taking all the freshness from them in a few times wearing.

ALL SORTS.

A dainty walking dress for a little girl of 12, is made of peacock blue cashmere, the skirt trimmed with two deep pleatings of the cashmere and sashes of Oriental striped satin. It has a Breton bodice with a shirred front of the striped material.

Confirmation dresses are made of nun's veiling this year. They are made with plaited waists and skirts. The little boys wear navy blue suits and white silk ties.

A favorite Spring costume consists of a walking skirt trimmed with two plaitings, and coat. The coat has the tails caught back and faced with silk.

Polonaise effects are given to the fronts of dresses in order to form panier drapery without cutting the waist off as a basque. The straight fronts form two points as they are drawn back to be caught up in plaits at the side seams. The back is in polka style, being cut off about four inches below the waist line. Two full breadths should be added and the seam concealed by a large bow.

Among the pretty materials for Summer wear are solid colored chamberies and chambery ginghams, with embroidery borders in open designs upon the edges, for trimming them. This embroidery is done in white floss. They are to be found in the soft tints, and in dark shades and in black and white mixtures forming a dull gray. Pale porcelain blue, light pink, dark blue, wine color, brown and Pompeiian red are equally in favor.

A pretty model for the Spring woolens or foulards is three fluted flounces of figured or plain material or vice versa for the skirt. The drapery a bouffant back with a wrinkled apron. A close fitting basque with a scarf-like fichu.

A pretty evening dress for a young girl is made of cream white nun's veiling. The skirt is trimmed with three embroidered flounces. The watteau tunic is finished at the edge with the embroidery, and caught up at the sides a la shepherdess. The bodice is cut in sharp points back and front. It has embroidered bretelles.

All dressy bodices for young girls are laced in the back; they are cut either square or heart shaped in front and finished with lace embroidery or beaded trimmings. The lace is often triple plaited making a ruching in which are sewed pearl beads.

Canton crepe a manufactured article resembling the real Canton crepe, is received with much favor for evening wear. It is double width and costs $2 per yard. A round basque cut up in blocks is a good style for a stout figure.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Parisian rule for shoes and full dress toilets is to have the slippers match the dark fabric of the train of the dress with stockings to correspond with the lighter color used in the fabric. In boots and shoes for ladies and misses wear this Summer the cloth tops will be worn, although the kid tops are still popular. Dress boots are made of satin or velvet with bronze or French kid foxings. A very desirable walking boot is a cloth top buttoned boot with fine calf foxing. Boots laced up the front of kid and Morocco are coming into fashion for walking. Morocco boots with kid tops are also in vogue. Shoes and slippers of alligator skin are pretty and unique. In slippers it is shown in yellow, and black in boots. A very pretty shoe for street wear has the upper part of glove kid, with a foxing of French kid. The Henri Deux shoe in black satin nearly covers the instep, and is closely embroidered with jet beads.

THE CREEDMOOR SUIT.

The Creedmoor suit is a natty, tasty suit, made from mixtures and materials specially adapted for boys' wear. It has a shapely six-button sack, which is cut to button high in the neck, either single or double-breasted, with "cadet" collar. The pants are short, with "cavalry knee." RHODY.

NEW YORK LETTER.

Better Weather—Decoration Day—Co-Operative Homes—Turned Out to Die—Speaking by Sight—A Worthy Work for Women—Hanging—Singular Death—Odds and Ends.

Correspondence Toledo Blade.

NEW YORK, May 20, 1882.

At last! At last! we have one beautiful morning, the first in two weeks, and the second in all the month. Until last night the temperature was very low, running about 47 to 56 degrees, and in addition we had steady and very strong northeast winds, blowing over thousands of icebergs that are now coasting around Newfoundland; the result was a general clinging to overcoats and ulsters, the utter despair of dealers in Spring clothing, a general depression of business of all kinds, and universal misery—only equaled at the seaside where a few hotel keepers are sitting by roaring coal fires waiting for Summer visitors to pour in. The only thing that poured in was rain. The excursion boats advertised to go last Sunday, but not one of them started.

DECORATION DAY.

Great preparations are being made for the Decoration holiday. Col. Ingersoll is to do ... oration, and ex-Pres. Grant, Pres. Arthur, several Cabinet officers and a lot of martial heros will participate. All business will be suspended, and the Cotton Exchange will shut up on the preceding day also. It is a worthy custom, but how long will it be kept up? Meantime—

Bury anew in fragrant flowers
The hero hearts that sleep below;
Their fame secure—their memory ours,
To cherish as the ages go.

Bury anew, ye hearts that bled
When Honor marshaled them away;
That bled again when homeward—dead—
They bore them on that direful day.

Bury anew beneath the stars
That glitter on Columbia's shield,
And wave the flag that won the wars
Above the martyrs of the field.

Bury anew; and year by year,
While grasses wave and roses bloom,
Such sacrifices offered here
Shall honor Patriotism's tomb.

Bury anew: Our children, too,
When we eventless lives shall leave,
Laden with flowers shall yearly go
These pilgrimages to the grave.

While glorious deeds and deaths of fame
Have honor in this land of ours,
Hearts shall beat prouder when they name
The day we bury graves in flowers,

AN INHUMAN LANDLADY.

At daylight on Thursday morning a girl nearly gone with consumption was turned into the street by the mistress of a Twenty-ninth street den. With the help of a servant she got to the church where not long ago she was married. She rang the bell of the parsonage and fell fainting on the steps. The minister came and took her in. She was sent to a Magdalen Hospital, where she soon died. To-day her funeral will draw a great crowd to Jerry McCauley's mission rooms. It is a sad history—but only one of thousands that are kept from the world's knowledge.

SEEING SPOKEN WORDS.

The institution for the improved instruction of deaf mutes, in this city, has not made much noise in the world, but it has done a great deal of good work. The method of teaching discards entirely the use of signs, pupils being taught to understand what is said by watching the movements of the teacher's lips. At a recent examination of the pupils all questions were put orally, no signs being used, and the answers were given in the same manner. The scholars understood the examiner perfectly, whether he spoke in a full tone or in a whisper, or merely moved his lips, and he was on a stage more than 40 feet from the class.

WOMAN'S NOBLE WORK.

It was pleasant, after hearing all the afternoon of the hanging at the Tombs, to drop in last evening at the meeting of the New York State Auxiliary to the Woman's National Relief Association—there's a long name for you. The object of this Association is to furnish the life-saving station along our coast with such clothing, food, comforts and delicacies as may be needed by persons saved from wrecks. The Association also holds itself ready to give aid in times of great disasters, like the Michigan fires and the Southern floods, by forwarding clothing, supplies and nurses. It depends for support chiefly upon private charity, having no aid from the State or City. At the time of the wreck of the 'Hiny" on Deal Beach, a few days ago, many women and children, rescued with only their night garments on, were promptly and plentifully clothed with garments sent by the New York branch. Why need such work as this go begging among private citizens when the City is giving millions of dollars annually to sectarian institutes?

A VARIETY OF THINGS.

"Die of a rose in aromatic pain," said Pope or some other poet; but the other day a gentleman of this City did actually die from the poison infused by a thorn in a bouquet of roses which he was handling. He did not notice it at the time; a day later inflammation began; erysipelas followed, and the man died in spite of the doctors.

Our new letter boxes are just gay. First, they are painted flaming red—you can see one half a mile. Then they have a card giving the hours when collectors take up the letters, and each carrier puts up a little ticket to show the time of his last visit. In the lower part of the City there are 25 collections in a day.

That fool duel by members of the Union Club is the joke of the day. Since the May-Bennett fiasco the "code of honor" is only laughed at in these parts.

We have a tattooed voter in New York, and he is or is to be a member of a Masonic lodge. He is Capt. Costentenus, a gentleman from Greece, and is 53 years old and but recently naturalized. He is a man to make his mark in the world.

Tramps are to be put to work to build a sea wall on Blackwell's Island. Notify all the fraternity and they will give New York a wide berth.

That was a strange sight the other afternoon in a Protestant Chapel in Houston street, when the Chinaman, Tom Lee, came in with his Christian wife, Minnie Rosa Lee and their two children, to have the little ones baptized.

Suicides are so common now a-days that they provoke little notice. Why is it that *felo de se* is more common in easy than in hard times?

Here is our New York way. A man left a house owing $18 for board. The creditor coaxed the delinquent into the house, and forcibly took from him his coat and waist coat for the debt or part of it. The debtor went to law, but the Court held that under the hotel act the outrage was perfectly justifiable. ZENO.

LETTER FROM BUCKEYE.

The Old Leaven in the South—Its Effect on the Republic—Big Appropriations—The Banks—Democrats Combining to Obstruct the Contests for Seats—Commissioners on the Tariff—Senatorial Courtesy—The Engineers.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1882.

The failure of the Government trials in South Carolina and the newspaper praise bestowed on juries who act in defiance of the "law and the facts," show how very far we are from being a united nation. Election frauds in the interest of the white man, or to put under foot the negro, are every where upheld by the dominant race, and, so far as the South is concerned, republican government is a failure. The Democrats of the South encourage all sorts of tricks and frauds that tend to keep down the negro, and frown on every effort made in the interest of fairness and honesty. Congress is full of men that were never elected, and the State Goverments of the South are generally gross usurpations.

We have seen how Chalmers has been returned year after year; how the men that were elected in South Carolina were systematically cheated out of their places; how two or three members from Alabama were grossly defrauded and supplanted; and how the Democrats though obliged to concede the election of Bisbee in the Second District of Florida, always managed to keep him out of his seat. But it appears from the facts presented to the Senate Election Committee that the First District of Florida was even a greater outrage on decency and morality than anything that took place in the Second District of Florida, or even in the Shoe-string District of Mississippi. Mr. Witherspoon, the contestant, was at the great disadvantage of being black—coal black. He is a Methodist preacher—intelligent, active and persevering—but not quite able to cope with Democratic rascality. In his own County, Jefferson, there was a registered majority of colored voters amounting to 1,900. The Democratic managers knew that these men, if they were allowed to vote, would all vote for Witherspoon. Under the law of the State there was a Board of Commissioners whose duty it was to revise and correct the registration, and the Democrats who had this work in hand deliberately struck off 1,623 of the names and refused to restore them.

Some of the efforts to get back on the registration list were curious illustrations of what a negro has to go through in asserting his rights as a voter. One man who had been stricken from the list, was the coachman of Dr. Ballinger, the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners. He had been Ballinger's coachman for 15 years, as everybody knew, and as Ballinger certainly knew, but he could not prove his residence, and so failed to get back on the list and lost his vote.

Witherspoon has come up to Washington to contest the seat of his Democratic competitor, but he cannot show that he had a majority of the votes cast, because the votes were kept out by fraud, and he cannot make out a documentary case, because no Justice in Florida will take his depositions. One Justice who thought a black man had some rights, agreed to take the testimony of his witnesses, but as soon as it became known to the Governor he was turned out of office. The result will probably be a committee of investigation, who will be charged with the duty of going down to Florida and inquiring into these outrageous violations of the reconstruction amendments.

Mr. Ingersoll, in making an argument before the Election Committee in behalf of a contestant from Alabama, showed very clearly that these election frauds struck at the foundation of the Government, and could not be persisted in without the gravest dangers to the Republic. He said that apparently it mattered little whether A or B was admitted to the seat and drew the pay of a member of Congress. But when it was found that the admission of A or B, violated individual rights and set aside public law, the matter assumed a very different aspect. This Government, he said, is based on the rule of the majority. The majority is King. We had agreed in our Constitution that sovereignty should be vested in the largest part of the whole, and that numbers should rule. The largest part—the majority—is ascertained by the vote. But, if it has come to this, that the majority cannot be ascertained by the vote, then our system is a failure. Hence the question as to who has right on his side, who has the strength of numbers behind him is of vastly more importance than the interests of any individual or the ascendancy of any party. If our sovereign is the majority, then the man who overturns that majority by fraud is a traitor and deserves the fate of a traitor. He who puts into the ballot box a fraudulent vote or counts out a fraudulent result raises his arm against the State and the whole country is as much interested to see him punished as if he had levied war against it. "We have," said he, "got to lay down a strong rule that shall apply to all their cases. There should be—there must be—such a thing as political morality."

Reference was made in a former letter to the liberality shown by this Congress in the matter of appropriations. This seems to extend not only to the regular supplies for the treasury, the army, the navy, etc., but to special objects, such as statuary, battle monuments, the Garfield medical attendants, free education, etc., etc. But the largest item in this direction arises from the action of a former Congress. The demands under the Pension law of the late Democratic Congress call for an immense sum which the Appropriation Committee have agreed upon and which Congress will soon be called upon to vote. The appropriation is, in round number 100 millions—about 74 millions for invalids connected with the army, 20 millions for widows and children and a proportionate sum for the Navy. It is the necessity of distributing this great sum to the beneficiaries that calls for so many additional clerks and the increased appropriations of the apartments.

The Banks have obtained a hearing notwithstanding the persistent obstructions interposed by some of the Democrats led on by ex-Speaker Randall. Every inch of ground is contested and loads of amendments remain to be acted on. There is a strong majority in favor of Mr. Crapo's bill, but fillibustering may be resorted to and delay final action.

The efforts of the Democrats to combine against the seating of Republicans who have been cheated out of their places took shape in a caucus held on Wednesday and the probability is that they will interpose such obstruction as will protract the session, and may defeat the will of the majority. The pretense set up in caucus in the case Mackay against O'Connor is that the documentary proof has been altered by the contestant and that the Republicans refused to take the testimony over again. There is a full answer to these pretenses, but they have served the purpose of partisanship so far as to enable the Democrats to come to an agreement, and it is pretty certain that they will offer undue obstructions in this case, and in all the cases, though no resolution to that effect was adopted.

The Peruvian investigation appears to have come to a sudden stand-still by the action of Mr. Shipherd, but the country will not lose much by the catastrophe.

The matter of appointing the nine Commissioners who are to investigate the relations of the tariff to the business of the country and recommend the needful changes, now occupies the attention of the President and his Cabinet. It is understood that a great many names are under consideration and that the pressure in their behalf is great. Of course the persons are all politicians of one shade or another, and the difficulty suggested in a former letter is becoming very apparent. The President will have a hard time in satisfying the various interests concerned.

Senatorial courtesy about which so much was said during the "last hours" of Mr. Conkling, has not made any decided progress since his retirement. The nomination of Mr. Worthington to the Collectorship of Boston, which was so vehemently opposed by the two Senators from Massachusetts, was confirmed on Monday by a vote of 38 to 14. Of the 14 Senators who voted against confirmation only seven were Republicans; and two out of the seven were from Massachusetts. That is to say, the two opposing Senators, after holding the nomination for several weeks and making long speeches against it were able to get only five Republican Senators to go with them against the President.

The Society of Engineers have been in session here since Tuesday and appear to have had a good time. They went to Mt. Vernon yesterday, had a gay reception at Willards last night, and to-day ride up to "Cabin John's Bridge." Most of them have ladies with them and they combine business with pleasure. BUCKEYE.

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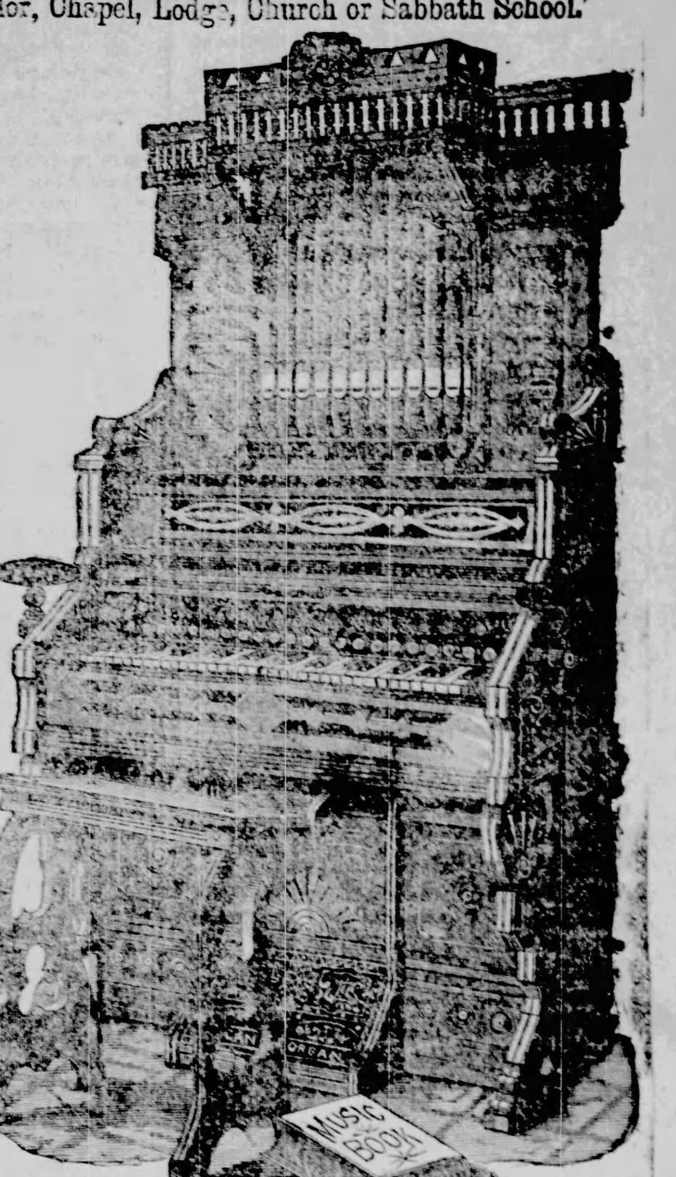

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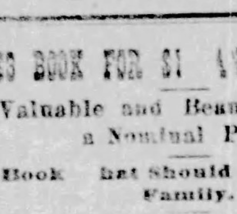

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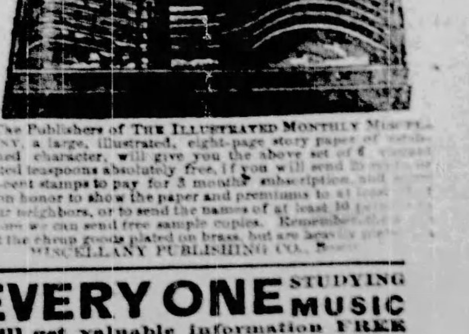

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The Household

CORRESPONDENTS writing for this department will please observe the following rules:

1. Write "Household Department" on the envelope.
2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.
3. Write only on one side of the paper; write plainly as possible, and do not interline.
4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

Home Talks.

Some one tells the story of a woman who each Spring reads all of the advertisements of medicines for Spring debility and buying some of each kind then making up the beers, extracts, bitters and tonics which are recommended to her, she places them all upon shelves in her closets and takes them in rotation, to keep off sickness, she says. Some of them she thinks will be sure to hit her case, and the others, if they do not cure, will not kill. In short, she does not mean to be ailing if medicine will prevent it.

Now this seems very absurd, and it is our opinion that the BLADE HOUSEHOLD is altogether too sensible to do anything of that kind, but once in awhile the inquiries for remedies, accompanied with the remark that everything the sufferer could hear of has been tried, brings up the ghost of an idea that possibly too much reliance is placed upon drugs and herbs and too little upon the habits of living. A little medicine to assist nature in her efforts to ward off disease is a good thing, but constant dosing simply clogs up the system and intensifies the very trouble it is designed to cure.

As we said sometime ago, extra care is necessary in the Spring to prevent disease, but it should consist chiefly in a change of diet, in open air exercise, etc. Vegetable acids are exceedingly important and to those who live in Towns and Cities easily procured in the shape of oranges, lemons and other fruits. Those living in the country must meet this necessity by providing for it beforehand. Tart jellies, and sauces made with cider are excellent. And that reminds us of the fact that one of the best things is sharp cider jelly which can be so easily and cheaply made, is delicious with meats, and is anti-bilious in its nature. Farmers with large orchards often allow much fruit to lie on the ground and rot because they say it does not pay to barrel and sell them at low prices. With a small expenditure they could manufacture this surplus into the product we speak of, and besides being excellent for use in their own families it would find a ready market elsewhere. It would form a good article for export, would be of great use in hospitals, and for soldiers' and sailors' supplies.

Even though there was not enough to make it profitable to sell, as a matter of health, it would be well to use a part of the apple crop in that way. Whenever there is danger of decay the good house wife could add to her store for the Spring eating by this process, and it would be worth a whole shelf full of medicines to her family.—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

Fancy Work and House-Decoration.

Chair tidies are, when made with taste, one of the prettiest decorations in a room and at the same time one of the most exasperating, especially to the sterner portion of mankind. They are perpetually becoming misplaced, hanging awry, getting rumpled and torn, and altogether a disturbance to the careful housekeeper. A substitute for these are the fitted chair backs, made of linen, canvas, pongee, cretonne, or almost any material suitable for embroidery. They are cut the shape of the back of the chair, and made with button holes or loops through which ribbons are drawn to fasten them on. One made of linen with outline embroidery upon it would be very pretty.—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

Work Box.—I would like to tell the readers of THE HOUSEHOLD of a pretty work-box I have recently seen. It was made of a rough box of the desired size and shape, which was obtained at a drug store. It was planed, sandpapered and the lid fastened by a pair of small hinges. Then analine dye was used as for coloring, and the box was allowed to remain some time in the dye. When the right color was obtained and the box thoroughly dry, a large embossed picture was pasted on the top and the whole varnished. Ribbon of the same color was pasted around the edge of the lid, and also used for straps on the inside to hold the lid in place while open. The inside of the box was partitioned off for spools, etc., and covers made cushioned with silk or velvet. The under side of the lid was also cushioned. Brackets, book-shelves and a great many pretty articles may be made of pine and colored a dark analine red and then varnished as described.—M. L. SQUIRES, box 178, Marne, Cass Co., Ia.

Scarf, & Tidy, Etc.—"Minnetta," afghan stitch will do, but is not so nice as the common crochet stitch. The colors that are very nice for a gentleman's scarf are chinchilla for center and shaded scarlet for the ends, with a heavy fringe of the two colors mixed.

"Frankie E." Moxahala—I can tell how to make a very pretty tidy for chair. Get Germantown yarn, red, as it does not fade and No. 8 Dexter's tidy cotton, white. Cast on 25 stitches of one of the colors. Knit like garter: widen at each corner as you commence and narrow in the center every time across. It will be shaped like an arrow head. Knit about two inches, then commence with the other color. Knit the stripe as long as you wish your tidy. Knit seven strips, or more if you wish it wider. Sew together the red opposite the white, and put small tassels on the points.—MRS. K. B. CLARK.

Oak Leaf Lace.—In the BLADE of April 27 some one asked for the old fashioned "Oak Leaf Lace" pattern. I will give it. K knit, O over, B bind.

First—Cast on 16 stitches. Take off 1, (always take off first stitch) k 1, o 1, slip 1, k 1, b, o, slip 1, k 1, b, o, slip 1, b, o twice, slip 1, k 1, b, o, twice, slip 1, k 1, b, k 4. Second—K 5, o, seam 1, (on same loop) k 2, seam 1, k 8. Third—K 1, o, slip 1, k 1, b, o, slip 1, k 1, b, o, slip 1, k 1, b, k 2, o twice, slip 1, k 1, b, o twice, slip 1, k 1, b, k 4. Fourth—K 5, o, seam 1, k 2, o, seam 1, k 10. Fifth—K 1, o, slip 1, k 1, b, o, slip 1, k 1, b, o, slip 1, k 1, b, k 4, o twice, slip 1, k 1, b, o twice, slip 1, k 1, b, k 4. Sixth—K 5, o, seam 1, k 2, o, seam 1, k 12. Seventh—K 1, o, slip 1, k 1, b, o, slip 1, k 1, b, o, slip 1, k 1, b, k 6, o twice, slip 1, k 1, b, o twice, slip 1, k 1, b, k 4. Eighth—K 5, o, seam 1, k 2, o, seam 1, k 14. Ninth—K 1, o, slip 1, b, o, slip 1, b, o, slip 1, b, k 16. Tenth—B 8, k 15. Always having 16 stitches to begin new scollop.—AUNT BETSEY.

CHAIR TIDY MISTAKE CORRECTED.—Please correct mistake in chair tidy published April 20: Knit chair tidy—Take Dexter's knitting cotton No. 18, medium fine knitting needles, cast on 150 stitches. First row, knit plain; second row, slip 1, over, narrow, knit 1, over, narrow; third row, knit plain; fourth row, slip 1, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 1, over, narrow, and so on to the end of the needle. Every other row has to be knit plain. When you have 10 rows of holes knit plain across twice, then start the holes from the opposite direction.—MRS. W. WILAND.

Correspondence.

HINTS TO MECHANICS AND MACHINE MAKERS.—Lack of durability and perfection in make is the trouble with washing machines. Along with the rest I will give my experience with washing machines. First, I know it is very hard work to wash large dirty articles such as sheets, blankets and men's heavy garments on the common wash-board with elbow and fist muscle alone. Second, I know there are washing machines that when properly made will very largely aid in doing out washings for large families or in laundries. Third, I know that prejudice against new things prevents a great many men and women giving a new thing a thorough trial before casting it away as worthless. And I know there are a great many washing machines made that are worthless as helpers at washing. And now I know I will speak of a kind I have seen used and made one of. It is a flat bottomed box twice as long as wide, (about) Nine or 10 rollers cross it in the center, placed in circular, concave form; above and on this works a rubber made to fit the concave rollers. This rubber is worked back and forth by the hands and its pressure on the clothes regulated by the foot on a treadle underneath the machine. It hangs on springs in a way not worth while to describe in this article. I think this machine about perfection as the washer-woman's aid.

These machines hardly ever fail to be liked by the fair-minded, till the first one bought begins to wear out, and they do this in a year or two, because slimly made, and in a way bothersome to repair. The wooden rollers swell and shrink, let the clothes between them sometimes, and sometimes swell so as not to roll, and then it is worse than no machine. The only way to entirely prevent this is to have metal rollers, metal bottom and metal holders on the sides for the rollers. Wooden rollers two inches through, with metal protecting rings on the ends, would do if their side holders were made so as to gauge the rollers close together or any widths apart desired. But they would require an iron rod passing through them one-half or three-eighths inch thick, to protect them and for them to roll on. Only metal rollers, however, can be perfect in these machines.

Poor made machines, made too cheap, sold too high, is the trouble with washing machines. A machine to be strictly practical should last almost a life time, and not need much repairing. It is a perfect humbug to buy a washing machine, and have to replace it with a new one every two or three years and be bothered often with repairing.

Because the sewing machine is complex it is made to perfection; and because the washing machine is a very simple thing half of them are almost worthless in their put up. The washing machine needs the best of workmanship upon them and would most likely cost as much as a good plain sewing machine does now. Easy working, very durable, and made to perfection, regardless of cost, is the only way to secure a perfectly desirable washing machine.

Had I the wealth and means I would put these suggestions into practice instead of sending them to a newspaper for publication. Thinking some one or more may be benefited by them I give them away.—L. H. BRIGHAM.

INEXPENSIVE AMUSEMENTS.—HINTS TO PARENTS NO. 3.—The immense proportions which the traffic in toys has attained of late years is wonderful, yet a very large percentage of these so-called toys are of little practical utility, beyond giving employment to the artisan, and affording an opportunity to the wealthy to spend, or distribute, their money. Very many of them, while being models of workmanship and pleasing to the eye, are failures in the mission of furnishing happiness to the "juvenile child."

Many parents act as though they thought it their duty to spend about so much money a year for toys for their children, which done, they seem to think their duty is done.

A man in his business management usually seeks to so invest his capital that it will bring him the greatest possible returns, and should not the same end be held in view when purchasing that which is intended to amuse his little ones? Of course dolls, hoops, marbles, balls, kites, etc.—time-honored in their associations—will not soon be done away with. Yet as in "real life" our commonest are our greatest blessings, so with playthings, the most common, inexpensive and simple things afford the most lasting sources of real enjoyment. As soon as "baby" can sit alone about the best thing to give him is a knit doll; it will not break, and will last for several to use. Bright colored pictures, such as are found in seed catalogs, when pasted on both sides of stiff pasteboard, please him very much.

For exercise, put him in a jumper. The construction is simple. A spring of some kind, and quite stiff enough to hold up his weight, is placed in the room above, and from it a wire of about size No 10, passes down through the ceiling, terminating in a lock or ring. From this he is suspended in a jacket made for the purpose—so that his feet will rest lightly on the floor; of course he will kick at the floor, which will send him upward with a bound; and so "the performance commences." This exercise is healthy when not pushed to an extreme, and strengthening, and aids him very much in learning to walk, and also relieves the mother of some care, for while he is busy jumping he cannot hurt himself or get into mischief. Often he will jump for nearly an hour at a time while she sits at her work beside him. For one of our babies we used a spiral wire spring, set over a stove pipe hole in the floor above. For another we used a "spring pole" fastened to the rafters, under the ridge of the roof in the garret, from which the wire passed through the floor and ceiling below.

For noise, a couple of sleigh bells fill the bill, and will not break or wear out. A hundred or two split sticks, a foot long, of which to make fences, pens, etc., are clean and will last longer and give more pleasure than many a toy costing a dollar or two. Letter blocks combine "pleasure and profit." A couple of lath made smooth and painted white on one side and black on the other and then sawed into three cornered blocks, may be made to furnish employment, indefinitely, in the way of arranging them like quilt patterns. If in purchasing toys, those on wheels are selected, the wheels may be utilized—after the thing itself is worn out or destroyed—in making wagons or cars. A little fine shovel with which to dig in the dirt will be faithfully used by either boy or girl.

For one of our little fellows we got a pound of small nails, gave him a hammer and a pine block and let him drive them into it. When the block was full it was burned and the nails saved. I hardly believe that 10 cents could have been made to give him any more real, solid enjoyment, for he could drive a nail before he could walk.

Really there is no end to the resources which may be found by those who will look for them. As soon as they are old enough to know how to take care of them, which should be very soon, we believe in supplying children with books suited to their age and capacity. We could trust either one of our children with a book at two years of age, and know that it would not be torn or defaced. Of course while so young they only care for picture books, but later a love of books should be cultivated for what they contain, *not light trash*, but those which are useful as well as entertaining. And on this point parents cannot to be too careful or watchful, for young folks will read and if they are not supplied with that which is useful they will get that which is worse than bad. "A cup that is full can hold no more." But say some, "We havn't time to spend looking after children's play, they must look for themselves." Was your Springtime one of sunshine, and joy, and shall that of your little ones be otherwise? Or was it bleak and cheerless? If so, shall they also be compelled hereafter to look back upon a like barren, loveless waste, or will you see to it that they shall reap the full benefit of your sad experience, and remember childhood only as the bright and sunny morning of life's busy day.—R. E. PORTER.

We shall be glad to receive for the HOUSEHOLD the directions mentioned.—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

MORE ABOUT CANARIES.—I wish to tell "Aunt Sarah" that I think canaries are polygamous. I have raised birds for three or four years past, from a dark male and a light spotted female, and had very good success. At present I am breeding "in and in"—that is, the female is a last year's progeny of the male—and I have a nest of five young healthy birds, but do not think it would be advisable to continue this practice another year. These young birds are at present about 10 days old. In another cage the old pied female is just hatching. There are four young birds to-day, and no doubt there will be another to-morrow. I have but one male, and shall put him with the old female as soon as the young are nicely hatched.

I always clean my cages every day, and give the old birds a chance to bathe. I have noticed that hens invariably leave their nests in the morning or evening and after running through the wet grass go back to their nests in a moist condition. This no doubt keeps the pores of the eggs open and makes the young chicks stronger, but one must need be careful and not let the little ones get drowned in the bath cup. I spread a clean cloth in the nest every day and burn the old one. The young ones appear to like it much.

I treat my birds about the same as Mrs. Loomis, giving them plenty of red pepper during incubation. If the crackers and milk are scalded, all the better, as there is a tendency to looseness of the bowels in both sexes during the breeding season. Give plenty of hard-boiled egg rolled with cracker; also crack the seeds for the young birds for a few weeks. It can be done with a rolling-pin or potato masher. I am willing to correspond with any of the ladies and give them the benefit of my experience—though it is by no means extensive. Any letters addressed as below will be received.—ALCYONE, St. Charles, Mich.

EARLY ROSES, ETC.—I find that mulching roses in pots with common moss mixed with a good portion of bone dust, say one part bone dust to 30 of moss, has a wonderful effect in bringing forth early roses. Some of the ladies try this and respond.

Some think that to have nice plants they must get a plant or slip. Now you can raise as nice plants from seeds if you only think so, provided you give gentle heat and protection from the sun. I sow in February or March in boxes two or three inches deep filled with fine loam, though sand should be added if the soil is not porous. Make the surface smooth with a board, water and let it stand for an hour or two, then sow the seed thinly and cover with the slightest amount of fine soil about one-eighth of an inch. Be careful and not water too much. When the seedlings are up, a lower temperature is desirable, and give plenty of air. When they have formed four or five leaves, pot each separately, and re-pot as required. Use water about the same temperature as the room they are grown in. In using water, do not pour it on in the middle of the pot at at the base of the stem, but near the edge of the pot instead, and as far from the stem as possible. You must always use soft-water, if you can.

If the lady that could not sprout rose slips will sprout them as she would oleanders, in a bottle of water, she will see it can be done very easily. Do not change the water. Set it in a south window, and don't be discouraged if the leaves do fall off. Adieu! Next time I will tell you more.—BRIDAL ROSE.

SEVERAL THINGS.—"Lee Allen" allow me to compliment you on your excellent letter in the BLADE of May 4.

What has become of Mrs Galpin? Although I did not agree with all she said I enjoyed her letters.

It looks selfish in some of the sisters to want to devote all of the space assigned to us in the exchange of recipes. Let every one talk about what interests them most. In this way we get a variety of interesting reading.

I think "Chatta's Bella" wild garden will be very pretty. Am going to try it.

I agree with "A. H. Y." and think his mode of teaching spelling good.

I have tried some of the recipes in THE HOUSEHOLD and like them.

Oh! Aunt Myrtle! How can you? One of the pleasantest recollections of my childhood is the delight I took in reading fairy stories. As children we enjoyed them, as men and women we remember them with pleasure. If I am wrong please show me in what way I have sinned.—P. B.

FLOWERS, ETC.—Dear HOUSEHOLD: Have read and re-read the letters in our department until I just can't hold in any longer. I must write or perish in the attempt. "Member" asks what will give most satisfaction for hanging-baskets. I have Wandering Jew, Parlor Ivy, English Ivy and Madeira Vine. Have also Dwarf Morning Glories, Othonna and Ground Ivy. All these, except the morning-glories, I obtained from slips given me by my neighbors, who are flower lovers. Failing the neighbors, I would send a postal card to some gardner for his seed catalogue. Study it carefully, and you will learn what plants are best for pots, baskets and other situations, then send for seeds. My judgment in regard to plants grown in a hot house, is that they will not do well at first when removed to our parlors and sitting rooms. I bought a double white geranium and a heliotrope two weeks ago, and they have lost their leaves. Have only just started to grow. To have plants do well they must have sunshine and air, but not too much water. Except when very dry I do not water more than once in three or four days, but every time it rains I set them out doors and let them get well drenched.

For pot-plants we have the whole family of geraniums to choose from. Besides these there are mignonette, heliotrope, verbenas, double petunias and many others that can be raised from seed, which in my opinion is much the best way to raise plants. I live in apartments upstairs, also, and know how to sympathize with 'member.'

To "Wiley A. Doyle," who inquires a remedy for "scaley leg," I will say: Fill a vessel with coal oil, that is deep enough to immerse the whole leg, and give the legs of every fowl so afflicted a bath. A still better way is to get rid of the diseased fowls altogether, as all those who have it will communicate it to the little chicks. Eternal vigilance and the utmost cleanliness, is the price of eggs and fried chicken.

To "Farmers Wife" I would say subscribe for some paper or magazine that makes a specialty of instructions for fancy work. I have taken several which give instructions in a practical way about nearly everything pertaining to woman and her work, but in making these home-made ornaments I rarely follow the copy, for I usually change to suit my taste and purse.—MRS. M. R. WOLVERTON, box 81, Kirksville, Mo.

HE COMES AGAIN.—I have been on the threshhold of the HOUSEHOLD for quite a while, and have at last plucked up courage to enter. I visited you once before HOUSEHOLD readers as "Sparker" from Newark, O., and received such a currying down for my position on the "Sitting Up" question that I am somewhat timid. I come now to talk a while, not exactly to "Critic," but to a great many others on the school questions. I think the HOUSEHOLD is doing a grand good work for our State and for the country, not only in letting such self-important persons as "Critic" blow among strangers when they cannot find anyone at home to listen to them, but in allowing others to defend themselves, in allowing free debate on the vital questions of the day, and in improving all readers no matter whether they take part in the discussion or not.

I am sadly afraid that "Critic" belongs to the wrong class of teachers. If not, "Critic" is assuming too much responsibility in opening the question as it was opened. It would be simply absurd for any one to say that the common farm laborer should receive as much money as the farmer who employs him. Why? Because the farmer has his money invested in the farm, while the laborer has not. It is simply a matter of investment. So with the teacher. He invests his money in an education, books, papers, and all other requisites for successful teaching, and should he not receive a proper return for it? Does the laborer make any investment, either in brains or money, when employed by a farmer? By the ring of "Critic's" letter I should judge that he belongs to a class that holds up its hands and rolls up its eyes in holy horror at the Pond Liquor Bill, saying, "Good Lord, don't tax whisky, *don't!* That will recognize it. Don't take away a cent that the saloon-keeper has earned by dealing in death to souls, because that will place it on a footing with other businesses. And, above all, don't pay school teachers so much money for doing nothing but sit in the school house training little folks, showing them how to make a smooth pathway for themselves through life, and helping to prepare for the better world beyond."

There is a class of people—I don't mean "critics"—who are always envious, always grumbling, always finding fault. Some one else gets more honor than they do, or some one gets more money for labor honestly rendered. In such a class gratitude has no part or place. Ignorant, blind, prejudiced, they go through the world growling, grumbling, snarling, snapping, and thereby making misery for themselves and all who come in contact with them. They forget that it is school-teachers that have brought this nation up to its present state of advancement. It is a self-evident proposition that what they know, what they are, is owing to others, and to whom more than their mothers and teachers. They know nothing when they come into the world, and sometimes I am almost tempted to believe they know less when they leave it, through their lack of gratitude.

Ohio is ungrateful to her teachers, as witness the fraud practiced on them by the laws, which I wish to have THE HOUSEHOLDERS discuss with me in the future.—IRA L. SHARP.

ABOUT DANCING.—A few weeks ago a young man (I forget his name) asked if it was wrong for a church member to dance, and wanted to know what the Bible said about it. From the tone of his letter I believe he is an earnest Christian and anxious to be a consistent one, and I will tell him what I think settles the question in regard to Christians attending dances and a great many other places that nonprofessors frequent.

First—Thessalonians 5th chapter, 22d verse; Abstain from all appearance of evil; Colossians 3d chapter 17th verse; And whatever ye do in *word* or *deed* do all in the name of the Lord Jesus, giving thanks to God and the Father by him; 23d verse, And whatsoever ye do, do it heartily as to the Lord and not unto men. First Corinthians, 10th chapter, 31st verse, Whether therefore ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do it all to the glory of God. I think this is enough.

When we can attend a dance in the name of the Lord Jesus; can engage in it heartily as to the Lord, and can feel that we are glorifying God, then and not till then, can the Christian who has dedicated his all to the Lord—his life, time, talents, money and influence consistently attend them. No doubt many will differ with me and think there is no harm in it, but the Bible teaches a living, practical Christianity, and that and that alone, is the Christian's guide.—E. A. ROUND, La Plata, Mo.

SOMETHING NEW.—Sisters of THE HOUSEHOLD, I have learned something new about washing, and will give you all an opportunity to be benefited by it. I will tell you as briefly as possible what it is hoping everyone who reads this will try my plan. Dissolve the quantity of soap required to wash in the usual way (this will need to boil of course) in three or four quarts of water. Cool this solution and dip the clothes to be washed in it and wring out. Put them in the boiler and boil. Take them out in a tub of clean cold water. Some of them will need rubbing, but very little labor is required to make them clean. The usual care must be taken in sorting the clothes and in rinsing well, and the most particular person cannot but be satisfied with the result. I live out West and use hard soap; whether the old fashioned soft soap will do as well or not I do not know.—E. L. H.

A WORD FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.—In perusing the columns of THE HOUSEHOLD department what a variety of interesting and instructive letters we find. In these letters are consolation for the mourners, advice to the perplexed, reproof to the erring, and a helping hand to the discouraged. How wide and extended, and yet what a kind and neighborly HOUSEHOLD!

But what a feeling—almost of awe—must come to the writers to think that their letters enter so many tens of thousands of homes, thus serving to enliven the solitude of many otherwise dreary firesides.

I am a farmer's daughter, and have a very pleasant home. My father has a 200-acre farm, though he is dissatisfied, and wishes to go to a warmer climate. Wish some of you would give me a description of the country in which you live. Would like to hear especially from Missouri, Kansas and Texas. And a missive from Indiana would be acceptable.

What has become of our widower contributor? However, I am not a widow. I wonder if C.L. Wood is from Arizona?

Would like to correspond with one that can furnish good references. Address—OLIE VALERIA, Madison, Ind.

VISIT FROM AN OLD FRIEND.—It seems to me that "Unhappy Wife" is getting her full share of advice, but I've an idea when such questions are propounded as hers, it is merely to see what the sisters will say on the subject, because it seems so singular to me that anyone should rush into the public columns of the BLADE to advertise their domestic jars. If "Unhappy Wife" is a genuine production, there's nothing the matter with her but an attack of selfish jealousy, just as the sisters have told her. Why, I would give anything if my husband was a good singer, and if I was afraid other women would gobble him up I certainly would go with him to choir meetings, so as to keep a sharp eye on his proceedings; but of all things, that is the thinnest excuse for finding fault with a man. Suppose 'Unhappy Wife' was situated like a young woman living here, who is soundly thrashed by her husband every time he happens to feel "ugly." She carries bruises all over her face and body from this "manly" husband of hers. This woman is the very neatest of housekeepers and is skilled with her needle, yet she will live with this brutal husband, and is afraid to have him bound over to keep the peace. It wouldn't do for any man to try the whipping arrangement on me. He would be apt to think the ground rose up and struck him.

Some time ago writer came to the front, writing as if he were a believer in polygamy, and stated that the United States couldn't very well throw stones at the institution so long as houses of ill-fame were openly licensed. It is a lamentable fact that part of his assertion is true, but as the writer was, I think, a man, I would like to ask him how the aforesaid houses could exist or flourish without the patronage of mankind? Then, again there is a wide difference. If our husbands are unfaithful, they take precious good care to keep it dark. We are not obliged to live in the same house with half a dozen other women who we know have an equal right to the man with ourselves, and to feel that to all intents and purposes our children are illegitimate offspring. There is nothing so odious as this slimy, polluted crime of polygamy. It is debasing, morally, mentally and physically.

It is amusing to see what varied opinions are expressed in regard to the utility of THE HOUSEHOLD, but I'm glad to see that nearly all agree that our department is a beneficent institution. I take more solid comfort in reading my BLADE than I do in any of my other weekly papers, the print is so large and easy for one's eyesight, and then Nasby's letters are fully worth the price of the BLADE, and now that James Redpath has come to the front with his letters on Ireland, it is more readable than ever. I think "Throne and Scaffold" promises enough to suit the various tastes of the many BLADE readers.

While reading Nasby's letter this week it occurred to me that he had not a very exalted opinion of women in general, judging from his remarks on those 11,000 virgins, while his theology is rather inclined to the plane of our friend Col Ingersoll, but Tibbitts carries the day, that punisher of Oshkosh whisky, but he certainly hits the mark in most of his unique remarks. I wonder if he is related to the editor of the Marshall County (Kan.) *News*, of the same name. That Nasby idea of a young girl packing her 180 pound lover on her back, is the newest thing out, and Nasby ought to take out a patent right on the invention, but what would become of Lydia Pinkham and her Compound if the girls should attain to such muscularity as that? I am afraid the newspapers would lose a good advertiser and the men would suddenly develop a tendency for that kind of locomotion in preference to all others.

What has pleased me most this week is to see how nobly James G. Blaine has been vindicated. I should think that conceited young Belmont would feel like going in the cellar and hating himself to death. I think ex-Sec. Blaine a splendid man; there will always linger around him a charm in my eyes, as being the close, personal friend of our dear, lamented Garfield. When people are unkindly criticising the amount of money given to Mrs. Garfield, they never stop to think whether money can cure the life-long sorrow of her widowed life. Money is the lever that moves the world in some people's estimation, but there are wounds received by many a heart, that no glittering coin can ever heal.—MRS. M. J. GALPIN, Waterville, Kan.

Dyspepsia.

Come all who suffer, draw ye near,
And heed the treatment summed up here;
Our banner bears this strange device
We cure and we treat it nice,
Dyspepsia.

"Aunt Adelaide" attacks it first,
Declaring it to be the worst
Disease on earth beneath the sun,
This stomach paralyzing one,
Dyspepsia.

And yet our Aunty undertakes
A perfect cure and honor stakes,
That as it came so will it *went*,
With Lacto Peptine compliment,
Dyspepsia.

"Try not such trash," says J. G. Free,
"But harken, wisdom dwells in me;
Avoid all pepper, salt and grease,
Drink nothing and 'twill surely ease
Dyspepsia."

"Oh stay, my brother dear, and rest,
Your stomach cannot bear the test;"
So spake our Aunty, tall and stout,
But Freeman answered with a shout,
Dyspepsia.

"Crack peach tree nuts and eat the meat,
He's cured who will the dose repeat,"
Says "M. F. M." in chill December;
And that's a cure to remember,
Dyspepsia.

"If you a certain cure would make,
Then this precaution you must take:
Wrap up your stomach, wrap it tight
In a wet towel every night.
Dyspepsia."

"Upon first rising in the morn,
An orange eat and sure as born,
From you Dyspepsia soon will pass,"
Says charming little Veritas,
Dyspepsia.

"One-half teaspoon of Golden Seal,
This morbid stomach soon will heal,
Put it in water right away,
And take a spoonful every day.
Dyspepsia."

"Then take Iodo Lime Elixir,"
Squeaks out a confidential sister,
"And 'twill create new blood and bone,"
So says the tender "Alcyone."
Dyspepsia.

Next comes a pale anaemic brother
With exercise and eat no supper,
"No use in drugs, perfume, or musk,"
So says the doctor, H. A. Rusk.
Dyspepsia.

And still they come, and worse they look,
Frank Dentine's scientific hook
Has grappled with the subject vast,
And with a struggle nailed it fast.
Dyspepsia.

In spite of faith in certain cure,
Its miseries we must still endure;
Why not confess and say right out,
We don't know anything about
Dyspepsia?

—UNCLE FRED.

Inquiries.

Will some one inform me by postal where I can get a small package of rice corn for seed, and the cost of it, so I can send for it in time for planting.—MRS. E. J. EWING, Mound Grove, Whiteside County, Ill.

Did any of you ever make picture frames of evergreens? I have made several and every one thinks them beautiful. I will come again and tell you how I make them.—MRS. MAY SNYDER.

Will you please tell me through the BLADE what will cure the asthma? Also how to can corn to be put up in glass cans?—MRS. M. W. BOYCE, Bell Rock, Province Ontario.

The only cure that we know of is change of location. Other things may relieve, but rarely do more than that.—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

Will some kind member of THE HOUSEHOLD give a recipe for making castile soap?—E. FIELDING HOWARD.

Can some one tell me through THE HOUSEHOLD how to knit an apple-leaf tidy, also one called Horn of Plenty?—ED.

Can some reader of the BLADE, inform me, by postal where I can obtain the poem entitled "A Legend of Melvin's Castle," commencing as follows:

"The shades of night hung dark on Melvin's walls,
The lowering clouds hung dark all through the sky,
But many a lamp gleamed bright in Melvin's halls,
Although the midnight hour had plodded by," etc., etc.

—MRS. A. F. ROBSON, Italy Hollow, N. Y.

At what time of the year should strawberries be transplanted?

How is celery to be eaten? Is it to be cooked any way, or is it to be eaten raw?—KNOW NOTHING.

Will "Mrs. Coomber," Otto, Iowa, send me a few white gourd seed by mail. I will pay the postage.—EMMA C. BOCKAT, Painesville, Ohio.

Will some of the sisters of THE HOUSEHOLD give me in the BLADE a remedy to cure hens of eating eggs?—A. T. HORGOOD.

I would like to correspond with a resident of the State of Florida. Address W. P. CHELTON, Givin, Mahaska Co., Iowa.

Will someone please tell a young housekeeper what will prevent a teakettle from rusting inside? where there is no lime water to use in it.—YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER.

Will "Minnetta" or some other lady please tell me how Afghan stitch is made?—NINNEOTA.

Will some of the ladies of THE HOUSEHOLD please give me a correct rule for knitting mittens that are to be knit in a straight piece and joined with seam?—S. E. S.

Will some friend and reader of the BLADE give through the HOUSEHOLD a recipe for making pepper-sauce out of Chili peppers? I wish to say to "T," in BLADE of February 16, I found her bluing recipe good.—MARTHA A. WEST, Box 51, King's Point, Dade Co., Mo.

Will some kind reader of the BLADE answer the following questions:

1. Where can I get patterns for Grecian or Oriental paintings?
2. Will some one give recipe for fried cakes made with sour milk?
3. How will I cook spinnach?
4. How can I clean oil pictures that won't stand washing?
5. How can I make a corner bracket with spools, especially how can I make the boards?
6. Where can I get the old-fashioned American Home Cook Book in pamphlet form?—BETTY BUTTERMILK, Libertyville, Viga Co., Ind.

Answers to Inquiries.

As I do not see that any one has responded to the request for directions to make soft soap with wood ashes, I will say to Mrs. J. W. Lee that if she will send stamp and address to me I will give her my way—full directions. I've made my own soap for 18 years, so of course think I know how, and always have good soap.—MRS. A. W. MOON, Lock box 296, Lansing, Mich.

If Wiley A. Doyle will take kerosene oil and thoroughly saturate his chicken's legs, it will cure them. If one trial does not cure them, apply two or three times.—HARRIET KELLY, Shumway, Effingham Co., Ill.

If "Sapling" will try rubbing her oil-cloth with kerosene she will find that it will help it.

She also asks for a recipe for potato yeast that will not sour. Here is one I know to be good: Pare, boil and mash six large potatos; when cool, not cold, add one yeast cake previously soaked in warm water, boil one good handful of hops and add the water from them, 1 tablespoonful each of sugar and salt.

Here is a recipe for scalloped oysters that "Daisy" asked for:

Sprinkle a buttered bake tin with bread or cracker crumbs, then put in a layer of oysters, some bits of butter, a little pepper and salt, and so on until the dish is full leaving crumbs and butter at the top; bake until a light brown, while baking moisten slightly with milk. They are nice served for dinner.—MRS. MAY SNYDER.

I want to thank "Sister" for the short dress pattern. Also, "Trouble," "Quaker Girl" and "Mrs W. Frank Wart" (I hope the lady will excuse me if I haven't her name right), for the pattern for a little boy, which they sent me. I would like the apron pattern "Quaker Girl" offered me, but I haven't her address. If she will send me her address I will pay postage.—MRS. H. K. WILSON, box 772, Galesburg, Ill.

Mrs. Joseph P. Crosby—knit the yarn single. I would be glad to favor you with more knitting patterns, but I only know of one more, and that is so difficult to give that I think I could not make you understand it. I save all the knitting patterns in the BLADE. Have tried some of them, and thought them pretty. Thanks to all who have sent them.—SARAH OSWALD.

I would say to Wiley A. Doyle, whose chickens have scab-leg that it is caused by parasites. We have used, with good results, equal parts of sulphur, lard and kerosene oil, applied with an old lather brush, as warm as could be borne to the hand. In severe cases more than one application may be necessary.—A. B.

I see in the BLADE that S. M. Daly wishes someone to give their experience in using music charts. I have used Mason's chart for a while, and think it is good to learn to learn to play chords by; but for anything else I would not recommend it, as it would be of no use.—COUNTRY GIRL.

To the lady that asked for a recipe for removing scorches, spread over the cloth a paste made of the juice from two onions, ½ oz. white soap, 2 ozs. Fuller's earth and ½ pint of vinegar. Mix, boil well and cool before using.—MRS. J. A. M.

Will you please say to "Mechanic's Wife," I will be much obliged for directions for pansy mats. I have tried the bedspread pattern and like it very much. Thanks, "Miss Sarah Oswald."—AUNT MYRTLE.

In No. 18 "One of your Number" wishes to know what will cure tetter on the hands. In No. 19, "Mrs. J. H." wishes to know what will cure the itch as soon as possible. Try a few sulphur baths for both. The bath will cure most cases of eruptions and eruptive diseases of the skin, St. Anthony's fire, erysipelas pimples, eczema, tetter and salt-rheum and many cases of sciatic neuralgia or rheumatism.—R. H. C.

Mrs. Fannie Miller, Normanville, Kan., returns thanks to Miss Coral Cobick, also "Jusu," for the words of the song, "The Sword of Bunker Hill."

Recipes.

Cure for the Itch.—Get 75 cents worth of sulphide of potash in its rough lump, dissolve in warm water, put it in a tub of warm water, and get in the tub up to your neck, say for five minutes, and it will cure all kinds of itch. Only be sure to smoke your clothes before using them again, and wash after smoking them.—JOHN ELLIOTT.

Cure for Tetter.—Equal portions of venus turpentine, red precipitate and fresh butter, placed on a slab or large plate and worked thoroughly together after which the eruption should be carefully touched over with the ointment and warmed in at the fire, and the joints of the whole body well-rubbed with the salve. At the same time take one even teaspoonful of sulphur in a little buttermilk, before each meal, until the surface of the body becomes smooth and natural. At intervals continue the treatment as required; that is, as the eruption presents itself. Cleanse every few days with warm soap suds and do not dabble in cold water or expose yourself in any way. With care and patience this will rid you of the noisome pest.

A Sufferer—Swollen and inflamed eyes will be relieved by frequently bathing in camphor, diluted with water, one tablespoonful to two of water. I mean liquid camphor.—MRS. L. LAYELL, Brownsburg, Rockbridge County, Va.

A SURE CURE FOR CORNS.—Squeeze the juice of one lemon in a small glass, then put three common-sized pearl buttons in it. Let it stand until it becomes a paste. Keep it on as long as you can. It will not be painful. You must keep it well covered.—MRS J. A. M.

BEEF OMELET.—Take one pound of beefsteak, ¼ lb. suet, salt, pepper, and a little sifted sage, one egg, and three milk crackers; chop the beef and the suet very fine, roll the cracker to a powder, mix all together and bake in a shallow tin, or put a small lump of butter in a saucepan and fry the omelet over a slow fire. It may be eaten cold for supper or warmed for breakfast.—K. K.

SUBSTITUTE FOR CREAM.—Beat the white of an egg to a froth, and mix well with it a very small lump of butter. Add to it any hot liquid gradually, so that it may not curdle. I took this from an Indian recipe book.—LALE.

Our Young Folks

TOM FAIRWEATHER'S VISIT TO THE SULTAN OF BORNEO.

BY LIEUT. E. W. STURDY, U. S. N.

Our sailor-boy, Tom Fairweather, leaned over the ship's side, watching the return of the steam-launch.

A message had been sent to no less a personage than the Sultan of Borneo, or perhaps I should have said an embassy. So grand a personage as a Sultan calls for such a ceremonious term. Don't you think so, young people?

The ship lay in the Chinese Sea off the coast of the island of Borneo, and some 15 miles from the town of Bruni, or Borneo, as it is sometimes called.

As Tom stood there, a succession of wise thoughts coursed through his head; wise, that is, for a young gentleman of his age—12, by-the-way. These thoughts included the position of the equator. Tom felt himself to be quite old friends with the equator by this time, so often had he "crossed the line."

When he had first studied geography he had regarded such a performance as quite remarkable, and on a par with sailing or sledging to either pole. The thoughts of geography brought to his mind the book he had used at school, *Maury's Manual*, which contained a number of illustrations. Tom distinctly recalled a picture in this book, beneath which was written "The Sultan of Borneo." The Sultan was resplendent in a flowing flowered robe, which Tom supposed to be of brocade. He wore Turkish trousers, a turban on his head, and mutton-chop whiskers. The only touch of carelessness about his costume was his bare feet. He reposed in a grove of palms, and in one hand held a long hookah. Take him all in all, he bore a strong resemblance to the Sultans in the *Arabian Nights Entertainment*, one of Tom's favorite volumes, and who, as other boys and girls are well aware, were all very wealthy and lordly people indeed.

As Tom had never seen a live Sultan before, he was most anxious to visit his Sultanship of Borneo. He therefore broke out in a whistle of pleased expectation, for it was distinctly understood that he was to be of the party making the formal visit.

The Sultan, it appeared, had graciously signified his entire willingness to be called upon; so Tom made a few additions to his toilet, which he considered were called for by the magnificence of the occasion; that is to say, he put on his watch and chain, as well as a ring with a large red stone, which the man in Ceylon of whom he had bought it had told him was a ruby. He felt extremely important and a little overawed when he was seated in the launch on his way to the Sultan's abode.

To begin with, he was somewhat surprised at the appearance of Bruni as they neared it. "Huts!" he said, in astonishment. "With thatched roofs. Are all the houses like these? Why, this doesn't look like a City at all. Maury's Geography said this was the capital. This is a high old capital, I must say."

"There are capitals and capitols," returned his father. "Did you expect something like Washington? I must admit that the splendor of Borneo is rather down at heels—but so it goes."

The residence of the Sultan was a thatched hut, very much like those of which the rest of the Town was composed. It was built on piles driven into the river bed, and was entered by steps leading down to the water. There were other houses thus set up on piles, and behind those still others, until finally the rest of the Town straggled against and on top of the river-bank.

Tom followed his father up the steps with feelings in which disappointment struggled with curiosity. His expectations had already received a series of shocks, but this was too much. A King's palace to have dwindled down to this shabby little hut!

They entered into the royal presence. Capt. Fairweather and his officers were received by two interpreters, who made them welcome in very broken English, and then led the way to the head of the room, where stood the Sultan. He was almost a hundred years old. Don't suppose from this that such is the average age of Sultans. But this particular one, Abdul Momin, had actually attained that ripe old age, from which we may gather that his dignities agreed with him. There is something impressive in old age, whether it be that of prince or peasant; but beyond this the old man before whom Tom found himself bowing politely was certainly not in the least remarkable. He was a very shabby old man indeed. He wore a single soiled garment—a gown which reached to his feet. As though to make him as unlike the Sultan in *Maury's Manual* as possible, he wore slippers (such as they were;) and finally there was a common little cap on his head instead of the silken turban, bound with pearls, of Tom's imagination.

The Sultan could not speak English and the officers could not understand him, so that the conversation would have flagged had it not been for the interpreters referred to above. One of these was the Funny Man one meets all over the world, who sees a joke in everything, and laughs at it himself, whether you are amused or not. But this man was really very funny. He rubbed his hands and bowed and laughed over everything that was said, until it was impossible not to be in good spirits. He evidently considered it quite a good joke that so many fine gentlemen in uniform, with gold epaulets and clanking swords, should have taken the trouble to look up such a seedy old Sultan as Abdul Momin. Having made the presentations in due form, he proceeded to do the honors of the one roomed palace. There was very, very little furniture to look at; but the officers showed a determination to be pleased, and admired all that this interpreter, in his flourishing way, pointed out to their notice.

"That's a nice rug," said Lieut. Jollytarre.

"Yes: Sultan borrow that when he know you comming," replied the interpreter.

"Those are nice pipes," proceeded Tom, following in the wake, as he was in the habit of doing, of his friend Lieut. Jollytarre.

"Borrowed too," rejoined the interpreter, with a wink.

Coffee was handed around, served in pretty little cups of Japanese ware. Capt. Fairweather, by way of making conversation, in his turn, admired these cups. "Ah! Kioto ware?" said he.

"Kioto: yes, yes," replied the interpreter, to whom the remark was addressed. "Chinaman keep shop in Bruni. Sultan borrow cups of him." Thereupon he winked more decidedly than before.

"Well!" exclaimed Tom; "don't the Sultan own anything? I suppose the slippers on his feet are his at least."

"Borrowed," ejaculated the interpreter, with a chuckle.

Tom was now convulsed with laughter; seeing which, the interpreter winked again—this time gravely.

Capt. Fairweather finally took out his watch, and remarked, "We must be off if we wish to see anything more of Bruni."

With ceremonious politeness the officers took leave of the Sultan, all of which impressed Tom as highly absurd.

On shore there were, as stated more thatched huts—these too were set on piles in order to prevent the venomous reptiles native to these shores from crawling in and out the open doors.

"Lots of tribes in Borneo," piped up the interpreter. "This tribe Muruts—head-hunters."

Tom stood tranfixed in mute, horrified astonishment in front of the nearest hut. Its steep projecting roof had fallen somewhat into decay; the thatching in some places had fallen quite off. Before the doorway a group of natives were gathered, who in turn stared back with equal curiosity. Suspended across the doorway was a string of human heads—yes, horrible to relate of human heads in different states of decomposition. "He great head hunter," said the interpreter, pointing to the owner of the hut. "Count heads—one—two—three—"

"Twenty," announced Tom, solemnly, completing the count.

"These fellows bring home a head as a token of their prowess, just as a North American Indian brings home a scalp," explained Mr. Jollytarre. "They make a raid into another tribe, kill a man, and back they come with it as an evidence of their courage and skill. The more heads a man takes, the greater distinction he attains in his tribe. Nothing is thought of him by his own people until he chops off a head."

Tom looked again at the string of heads, and exclaimed, "Faugh! it makes me ill. I almost wish I hadn't come."

But disagreeable things are short-lived in a boy's mind. The head-hunters and their ghastly trophies faded away as he asked questions upon questions about Borneo, on his way back to the ship.

"The third largest island in the world," he repeated to himself. "Australia, New Guinea, Borneo—and if you don't count Australia an island, it's the second. Well, well, it's a queer place anyway, and I don't think much of it, whatever its size may be."—*Harper's Young People.*

THE STORY OF THE SECRETARY BIRD.

BY PAUL FORT.

It must not be supposed that the Secretary Bird, which has its home in South Africa, received its name because it is in the habit of writing letters for other birds, or attending to the correspondence of any living creature. On the contrary, there is no other reason for his singular name than the fact that he has behind one ear a tuft of feathers, somewhat resembling a quill pen stuck behind the ear of a clerk. This bird has another name—that of Snake-Eater—which seems much more suitable; for the most remarkable thing about the Secretary Bird is his habit of feeding upon large snakes.

There is a story told about the way the Secretary Bird came to be a snake-eater, which is, I am quite sure, nothing but a mere fable, but which may be of interest to those who have heard of the peculiarities of this curious and interesting creature. The story runs as follows:

There was a time when the Secretary Bird lived on fish, like the other long-legged and crane-like birds, and he was so well satisfied with this fare that he never cared for any other kind of food.

One day, a large Secretary Bird was standing in the water, on the edge of a river, busily engaged in fishing. When he caught a fish, he would wade ashore, and there eat it. While he was thus engaged in fishing, a large serpent came winding his way along the river-bank, and, as soon as he perceived the bird, he stopped to see what it was doing. When the Secretary Bird came out of the water to eat the fish, the snake remarked:

"Friend, it seems to me you would make a pleasanter meal if you would toss your fish upon the bank as fast as you catch them, and then, when you have enough, come out and eat them at your leisure."

"I should like that plan very well," said the Secretary Bird; "but if I should toss a freshly caught fish upon the bank, he would flop into the water as soon as I had gone to catch another. Thus I should always be catching fish, and eating none."

"There need be no trouble of that kind to-day," said the snake; "for, if you will throw the fish on shore, I will see that they do not get into the water again."

"Thank you very kindly," said the Secretary Bird. "If you will do that, it will save time, and I shall soon catch enough fish for a dinner."

"I shall be only too glad to oblige you," said the serpent.

Thereupon the bird waded into the river, and as soon as he caught a fish he threw it ashore, where the snake took care that it did not get into the water again. When the bird thought he had caught enough fish, he came on shore and saw the snake slowly moving away.

"What is your hurry?" he cried. "Stop and take dinner with me. I have now caught 12 fish, and as I had eaten some before you came, six will be all I shall want. You can have the other six, and we can take a pleasant meal together."

"I am very much obliged to you," said the snake, still moving away; "but I do not believe that anything could induce me to eat a fish at present. I have no appetite at all for such food." And he glided into the bushes, and was lost to sight.

"He need not be so dainty," said the Secretary Bird to himself; "for fish is very good food, indeed; but, since he will not accept my invitation, I shall have all the more dinner for myself. But where *are* the fish?"

The Secretary Bird looked anxiously about, on the shore and in the grass, but he could find no sign of the fish he had caught. At length he came to a little pile of 12 fish-tails lying behind a bush. The snake did not like fish-tails, and had bitten these off before eating the fish. Instantly the truth flashed through the mind of the Secretary Bird.

"That wretched serpent!" he exclaimed. "He has, indeed, taken good care that my fish shall not escape into the water. He has eaten them, one by one, as fast as I threw them on shore. I never heard of such an infamous trick. But I will be revenged on him. I will find him, no matter where he has hidden himself." So saying, the angry bird rushed away in pursuit of the crafty acquaintance who had taken care of his fish.

Soon he saw a movement among the tall reeds.

"There he is!" he shouted, and he dashed toward the place.

In a moment he had pounced among the reeds, and attacked the snake with great fury.

"You infamous creature!" he cried. "I will teach you how to deceive a bird of my standing."

And in spite of the snake's efforts to get away, he stamped upon him and pecked him until he had killed him.

"You have cheated me of my dinner," said the angry bird, "and it would serve you right if I were to make a dinner of you."

So saying,—his appetite whetted by the morning's work,—he began to eat the snake, and did not stop until he had entirely devoured him.

"Upon the whole," said the Secretary Bird, when he had finished, "I prefer snakes to fish, and I think that for the future I shall make my meals upon these deceitful creatures, who go about playing tricks upon honest folks."

After that, this bird gave up eating fish, and fed entirely upon snakes. He did not trouble himself to catch the little ones, because it took too many of them to satify his hunger; but he preferred the large ones, as one of them was enough for a meal. His wife and children soon learned that snakes were easy to catch and good to eat, and they also gave up eating fish.

This Secretary Bird was a very influential member of his tribe, and the new diet soon became quite fashionable; and the descendants of the Secretary Birds of that day have since lived entirely upon large snakes.

It may be noticed, also, that the serpents of that part of the country, remembering, perhaps, this old story, have a great distaste for fish.—*St. Nicholas for May.*

GRAB-BAG.

BY H. H.

A fine game is Grab-bag, a fine game to see!
For Christmas, and New Year, and birthdays, and all,
Happy children, all laughing and screaming with glee!
If they draw nothing more than a pop-corn ball,
'Tis a prize they welcome with eyes of delight,
And hold it aloft with a loud, ringing cheer;
Their arms waving high, all so graceful and white,
Their heads almost bumping, so close and so near.
The laughter grows louder; the eyes grow more bright.
Oh, sweet is the laughter, and gay is the sight—
A fine game is Grab-bag! a fine game to see!

A strange game of Grab-bag I saw yesterday;
I'll never forget it as long as I live.
Some street-beggars played it,—poor things, not in play:
A man with a sack on his back, and a sieve,—
A poker to stir in the barrels of dirt,—
A basket to hold bits of food he might find,—
'Twas a pitiful sight, and a sight that hurt,
But a sight it is well to keep in one's mind.

His children were with him, two girls and three boys;
Their heads held down close, and their eyes all intent;
No sound from their lips of glad laughter's gay noise;
No choice of bright playthings to them the game meant!
A chance of a bit of waste cinder to burn;
A chance of a crust of stale bread they could eat;
A chance—in a thousand, as chances return—
Of ragged odd shoes they could wear on their feet!

The baby that yet could not totter alone
Was held up to see, and, as grave as the rest,
Watched wistful each crust, each cinder, each bone,
And snatched at the morsels he thought looked the best.
The sister that held him, oppressed by his weight—
Herself but an over-yeared baby, poor child!—
Had the face of a woman, mature, sedate,
And looked but the older whenever she smiled.

Oh, a sad game is Grab-bag—a sad game to see!
As beggars must play it, and their chances fall;
When Hunger finds crusts an occasion for glee,
And Cold finds no rags too worthless or small.
O children, whose faces have shown with delight,
As you play at your Grab-bag with shouting and cheer,
And stretched out your arms, all graceful and white,
And gayly bumped heads, crowding near and more near,
With laughter and laughter, and eyes growing bright,—
Remember this picture, this pitiful sight,
Of a sad game of Grab-bag,—a sad game to see!

—*St. Nicholas for May.*

A Statesman With One Eye Open.

Denver Tribune.

Ex-Sec. Kirkwood announces that he is absolutely done with office holding. The old gentleman's reputation for veracity is good. However, if we were an office we would roost high whenever he happened along.

A Judge's Experience.

Judge J. T. Bossier, of St. Tammany parish, La., and of the State Legislature, thus expressed his opinion to one of our representatives: "I have found St. Jacobs Oil to be very efficacious in sprains and bruises. In my opinion there is no oil or liniment equal to it."—*New Orleans (La.) Times-Democrat.*

PENSIONS
A PENSION FOR EVERY SOLDIER disabled in line of duty by wound, disease, or injury. INCREASE CLAIMS.—The laws recently passed are more liberal than heretofore and there are thousands of Pensioners entitled to Increase. Invalid Pensions as high as $... per month. Pensions for Widows, Minor Children and Dependent Parents. Many Soldiers and Heirs still entitled to Bounty and other allowances. REJECTED CASES re-opened. ABANDONED CASES finished. Copies of Lost Discharges obtained. Claims of every description prosecuted. Send two 3-cent stamps for "... and Bounty Guide."
H. S. BERLIN & CO. ATTORNEYS, Box 588, Washington, D. C.

The Farm.

In this department we cordially invite questions, answers, and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc., etc. Communications should be written legibly and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany the communication.

Egg Record.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm.

Twentyfive head of partridge cochins laid within the last 90 days 720 eggs. Twentyfive head of pure white crested black polands laid in the same time 1105 eggs. I have found out within the last seven years that the poland can beat every thing in the chicken line for laying. They lay on an average about 180 eggs per hen in a year.—D. N. KERN, Shimersville, Lehigh County, Pa.

For Poor Horses.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

J. W. M. wants a cure for a poor horse. Boil tamarack bark; have the juice very strong on bran mash; one quart of juice morning and evening. Feed three or four weeks, and your horse will improve and get in good flesh.—J. E. CONSTANCE.

How Clover Helps Land.

As the season of the year when most farmers prefer to sow clover seed is near at hand, we would again endeavor to impress upon them the importance of the clover-plant, both as a renovator of the soil and as a necessity in feeding stock. In considering the influence which any crop has upon the soil on which it grows, it is necessary to notice what it takes therefrom as well as what it gives back in return. It may be set down as an established fact that any crop which takes from the soil more of the elements of plant-food than it returns is exhaustive, and that any crop which restores to the soil more of these elements than it took from it improves it. As we have often before stated, the elements which go to the formation of vegetable growth are obtained from two sources—the soil and the atmosphere. The ashes of all plants are derived from the soil, being taken up by the roots and incorporated in their structure; while all the perishable part of plants comes from the atmosphere, and is absorbed through the leaves, except a small portion which is washed down by rains and enters the soil, from whence it is taken up by the roots to supplement the atmospheric supply furnished through the leaves. Grain crops exhaust the soil because they take from it more of the elements of plant-food than they restore. But if such crops were not removed, and were left to decay on the land, the case would be different, because they would be returning to the soil not only what they took from it, but what they took from the atmosphere also. Now wheat is a species of grass, having very small roots in proportion to the part above ground, and therefore the roots return but little in the shape of plant-food to the soil, while the whole of the portion above ground is removed from the land. Common sense, therefore, teaches that the wheat crop is exhaustive. To be sure, the elements of plant-food thus removed may be restored by the application of commercial manures but these are expensive and should never be used when the same ends can be accomplished without them and with little or no expense. These elements may also be applied by barnyard manure, but this cannot always be had in sufficient quantity. But there is a substitute, costing comparatively nothing, that can be used in place of either, and that is clover. But it may be asked, how can clover restore to the soil elements of which it has been deprived? Let us see. We will take, say, a piece of clay-land which has been so far exhausted of its fertility as to be incapable of yielding good crops of either wheat or corn, but by the use of a little plaster will grow good clover. What the soil most needs is phosphoric acid and nitrogen of which there is an abundant supply in the atmosphere, large quantities of which are brought down by the rains and sink into the earth, there to be taken up by the roots of the clover, and on their decay deposit this atmospheric supply in the soil where other plants can get it. Now if the roots of clover were not more bulky than those of wheat, there would be precious little of these atmospheric elements imparted to the soil. But as all the phosphoric acid and nearly all the nitrogen contained in the roots of clover come directly from the atmosphere, it is not surprising that so large a quantity of vegetable manure, rich as it is in atmospheric acid and nitrogen, should return to the soil more of these elements than the clover took from it. Such, then, is clear gain to the soil.

Exhaustion of Soil

Considerable fault has been found with me for saying that profitable agriculture is founded upon the exhaustion of the soil. If exhaustion is considered an unsuitable term, I do not object to change the word for reduction of its fertility. The prices of the various products of the farm are regulated chiefly by the labor expended on their production, and not upon the amount of soil ingredients which they remove from the land. If all nations agreed to pass a law compelling every farmer to restore to the land the whole of the ingredients which he removed by his crops, we should not only see such a law followed by a very general and large rise in the price of our ordinary foods, but also that the relative cost of the foods themselves would be very much altered. Even without such a law we find that necessity, from time to time, compels farmers to alter their mode of cultivation and cropping; thus, when they find the fertility of their land decreasing, they devote themselves to cultivating such products as contain more atmospheric and fewer soil constituents. For instance, let us take the case of sugar beet. If the roots are sold off the farm, in each 2,000 lbs. of the dry roots about 175 lbs. of soil products will be removed from the land; while by the conversion of the same amount of sugar beet into beef or mutton, only about 10 lbs. of soil products will be removed; and if the beet is converted into sugar none of the soil products need be lost to the land.

For further illustration, I will follow grass through the same series. If sold as hay, seven or eight per cent. of the soil constituents are removed from the land; very much less, if the grass is converted into milk; still less if converted into meat; none at all if converted into butter; this last being a purely atmospheric product, all the soil constituents may find their way back to the land, except perhaps some small portion, which, in the form of skim-milk, might be used to produce pork. It takes 5 or 6 lbs. of corn to produce 1 lb. of increase in a pig; a large per centage of this increase is fat; and a farmer who preserves the blood and offal, would exhaust very little of his soil products in producing bacon. It is the rich fatty cheese which commands the high price; and the low priced skim-milk cheese which is comparatively rich in soil products. The same law holds good with regard to flour; the finest flour is exceedingly poor, both in nitrogen and minerals; coarser flour contains more, and bran a still larger amount of the soil ingredients. As man cannot exist without a certain amount of these soil products in his food, and as all his efforts in the production of his food are directed towards getting rid of such soil products, the way in which he obtains them in a separate form becomes rather an interesting physiological question.—J. B. LAWES, in *American Agriculturist.*

Raising Cows for the Dairy.

In the best dairy regions of the country but very few calves are raised. Farmers who make a business of producing milk for supplying the city market for the manufacture of butter and cheese generally state that it is more economical to keep up the size of their herds by purchasing cows than by raising them. They want to sell all the milk they can, and if they are obliged to feed calves, a large proportion of that produced is consumed at home. Land in regions long devoted to dairying is too costly to devote to raising stock, and the majority of dairy farmers desire to sell their cows when they begin to fail in their yield of milk, and to purchase those that are young and promising. The demand for good milk cows is increasing rapidly, and the prices paid for them are higher from year to year. As a rule a cow three or four years old, in ordinary flesh, but heavy with calf, or with a calf by her side, will sell for more than a steer of the same age that will weigh several hundred pounds more and is in a condition of fatness to furnish mess beef. The expense of raising the latter is much less than that of the former. In a part of the country where many animals are raised for beef, female calves sell for less than males and are in smaller demand. It will take less food to support them till a given age, owing to their smaller size. The steers must be well fed on corn and small grain for several months in order to fit them for the market. The cows, however, if designed for the dairy, will require no more expensive food than grass and hay. Again, the market for dairy cows is nearer the homes of Western farmers than that for beef cattle. By selecting bulls of a family of short horns or Ayrshires, noted for the milking qualities, there is no more expense involved in breeding cattle for the dairy than for the slaughter-pen. The males can be raised for beef, and the females for producing milk. If it is the case, as it is not likely to be, that cattle bring more for slaughtering than for dairy-purposes, the cows can be fattened.

Shallow Cultivation of Corn.

A Southern farmer, in urging the shallow cultivation of corn, says he has practiced it all his life. Says he: In 1834 I forced a good and successful corn-grower, in his field, to admit that the evidence before him proved my position, or he could not dispute it, though opposed to his and his father's practice. He had a bayou in the field (often they are extremely crooked), and there was no chance to plow in the short bends. The corn on each side of the bayou was in straight rows, but was fired (lower blades yellow); scarcely one stalk otherwise, yet in all bends where not plowed the blades were green to the earth. We examined it carefully. In 1836 I lost a crop on a field of 60 acres. When I left home in June, I told my overseer (the field was fully manured and well cultivated—yet contrary to orders he had plowed late) I would not make 700 bushels, instead of at least 2,000 to 2,500 ordinarily, unless we had a soaking rain in 24 hours.

In the old *American Farmer*, in 1832, my instructions to every overseer were to prepare the land well, lay off rows with a shovel-plow, and cover with a harrow—thus planting and covering shallow. As soon as corn was breaking the surface, run over the row with an iron tooth triangular harrow. When I began, I was too timid to risk all the teeth, so I ordered the center ones removed. As soon as well up (I always planted for a "stand"), I put discreet hands to thin the corn with wooden paddles. I had found that corn was often cut off when thinning by hoe. Then I ran around with a bull-tongue plow, so as to throw the earth upon the stalks. If the soil was in good condition I used a plow no more, relying on the harrow, which was run often enough to keep grass from getting a start.

How to Make Hens Lay.

People would better understand this matter if they considered for a moment a hen to be, as she is, a small steam engine, with an egg-laying attachment, and that there must be a constant supply of good feed and pure water to keep the engine and its attachment up to its work. In addition to keeping before hens that have complete liberty a constant supply of pure water, Summer and Winter, it will be found that during the cool and cold weather of fall, Winter and Spring, a dough, compounded as follows, fed one day and then intermitted for two days, produces excellent results: To three gallons of boiling water add one-half an ounce of common salt, a teaspoonful of Cayenne pepper and four ounces of lard. Stir the mixture until the pepper has imparted considerable of its strength to the water. Meantime the salt will have been dissolved and the lard melted. Then, while yet boiling hot, stir in a meal made of oats and corn ground together in equal proportions, until a thick mush is formed. This is an excellent food for the purposes intended—to make hens lay in cool weather

Cleanse the Fowl-House.

Whitewash the interior, wash the roosts thoroughly with kerosene, and fumigate the premises for the destruction of the vermin that have collected more or less during the past hot season.

As the old fowls are now getting through their moult, it is an appropriate time to give them all a dusting with sulphur or carbolic acid, to cleanse their new under-plumage from lice. They need this precaution now, and they will be all the more comfortable after this application. Our readers will not forget our repeated advice in this respect. There is no such enemy to fowl-life as this parasitical pest; and we cannot be too active in preventing their chances to breed in the houses, or upon the bodies of our poultry.

Farm Notes.

Common salt is a special manure for asparagus beds when used with rich barnyard compost

Encourage the little wrens by building suitable boxes for them. They are invaluable as insect-destroyers.

The best time to prune fruit-trees is in June, when the sap is active and the leaves will protect the sores made by the saw from the heat of the sun.

The best of the Jerseys are being brought to this country. It would not be a surprise if the Jersey breeders resorted to us for cattle after we have further improved them.

Red raspberries should be set two feet apart in rows, and when kept well worked the first year they will fill up and form a continuous hedge of plants good for ten years or more.

To prevent sows from crushing their young, nail a board about one foot wide to the side of the pen. The board is to be put on like a shelf, so that the little pigs can run under it to get out of the way.

Test your onion seeds by placing a little in moist sand, cotton or moss in a warmish room. If fresh, it will soon (in about three days) sprout. Onion seed should not be more than one year old.

Certain varieties of evergreens, such as arbor vitæ, are furnished with a thick mass of roots. These should be cut away somewhat, in order to admit of close contact of the soil around the base of the plant.

John C. Linville, Salisbury, Pa., referred, in a recent address, to two cases of subsoiling at double the cost of ordinary plowing, and with signal failure to increase subsequent crops of corn, oats, wheat and grass.

A peck of fresh lime, first slaked to a dry powder, and then reduced with water to a wash, with the addition of a pound of sulphate of zinc and half a pound of common salt, makes a pretty good and durable whitewash.

Soft coal ashes are used to prevent the ravages of the currant worm. They are scattered thickly around the currant and gooseberry bushes, care being taken to keep the bushes well supplied with them as long as there is danger.

H. S. Malison writes to the Poultry Monthly: "I believe it is not generally known among poultry fanciers that a few sprigs of a cedar bush mixed with hay or any kind of litter for hen's nests, will keep them entirely free from hen lice."

At the March meeting of the Montgomery, O., Horticultural Society, it was mentioned that trees with trunks a foot through had been successfully transplanted in Chicago, and that "Colonel Colt, of pistol celebrity, removed elms four feet in diameter, at an expense of $1,000 each."

Captain J. B. Moore, Concord, Mass., is authority for the statement that a gentleman in Salem, "with plenty of manure and water," raises the asparagus, peas, corn, and other vegetables needed in a family of seven, also the Summer keep of two cows and hay and mangel wurzels enough to Winter them, all on one acre of land.

The Sunday School.

The Transfiguration.

LESSON 10, SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 1882.

Golden Text—And lo a voice from heaven saying, This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased.—Matt. 3: 17.

Lesson Outline—1. A Glorified Savior, v. 2, 3; 2. With those Gone Before, v. 4; 3. When Shall this Be? v, 5 13.

Lesson Topic—We may expect Reunions in Christ's Presence.

Lesson Text—Mark 9: 2-13.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

Jesus taketh with him Peter, and James, and John . . . up into a high mountain apart by themselves (v. 2.) Jesus does not treat all his disciples precisely alike. To some he gives peculiar privileges Those who are thus exceptionally dear to him, he brings to a higher ground of observation and experience, than the common level of every day life. Would you be of this favored few? If you would, you must be willing to meet the cost of such nearness to Christ. You cannot share the pleasures of the common crowd while you are apart with Jesus. You must give up a great deal that others prize, if you would enjoy what others do not have. You must endure a great deal what others would count hardship and suffering, if you would attain to that which you know to be joy unspeakable in communion with Christ. In the time of Jesus the mount of transfiguration was on the way to the cross. In our day the cross is on the way to the mount of transfiguration. If you would be on that mountain, you must consent to pass over the road to it.

There appeared Elias with Moses talking with Jesus (v. 4.) "Shall we know each other in heaven?" How often that question is asked by those who long for reunion with loved ones who have been taken away, or who shrink from the thought of losing those still here. One of the most sensible answers to that question is, "We are not likely to know any less in heaven than we know on earth. Moses and Elijah lived on earth, and left it six hundred years apart; but they seem to have been acquainted with each other after death. And they evidently had an interest in what was going on in this life, so far as it related to the Redeemer's glory. If the favored disciples of Jesus knew the risen dead whom they had never known before, we need not fear that we shall fail to know the risen dead whom we knew before death.

"We must not doubt, or fear, or dread,
That love for life is only given;
And that the calm and sainted dead
Will meet estranged and cold in heaven;—
Oh! love were poor and vain indeed,
Based on so harsh and stern a creed."

We have a reason to know that in the next life we shall know all our companions there who were dear to us here, and a great many others also. Not only may we hope to see Jesus, but we may expect to see Elijah and Moses, and others of the saved, before and after them.

Peter answered and said, . . . for he wist not what to say (vs. 5-6.) Peter was not the last man to talk when he didn't know what to say; nor was he the last man to make an unwise suggestion because he didn't know what to say. As a rule the poorer prepared a man is to speak on any subject, the more ready he is to put in a word about it. And as a rule—a rule without exceptions—when a man doesn't know what to say, his suggestions are neither worth heeding nor having.

It is good for us to be here. It is always good for us to be where we belong, to be where our Master wants us to be. It is never good for us to be anywhere else. It was good for the three disciples to be on the mountain when Jesus was transfigured before them; because he had called them to be there. It would not have been good for them to be there the next day, when there was work for them on the plain below. There came a time when it was better for Peter and John to be in prison in Jerusalem, and for James to be under the sword of Herod, than it would have been for either of the three to be just then on the Mount of Transfiguration. It is good for us to be at the communion table, or in the prayer meeting, or in the place of private prayer, or in the missionary field, when we are there at the call of Jesus. It is equally good for us to be in the place of business, in the nursery, on a sick bed, at a concert, in a social gathering, or at a funeral, when Jesus calls us to be there. The great thing is to know where Jesus would have us be at the present hour. Assured on that point, we can say confidently, "It is good for us to be here."

They were sore afraid. After all, there would be little practical gain to us in miraculous displays from the world of spirits. Even an earthquake or a thunder storm rarely has the effect of composing the average Christian's mind for the more efficient discharge of his ordinary duties. If one should come to us from the dead, to tell us of his experiences beyond the grave, we should probably be more unsettled than ever for our common-place, every-day life-work. And if heaven were now opened to our gaze, we should doubtless be so overcome by a sense of its surpassing glories, that we should be less ready than at present to do what devolves upon us here, to fit us for a place there—when God calls us hence. The three favored disciples of Jesus were called to a sight of his supernatural glory, and to the hearing of the voice of his Father in heaven, as a part of their training for a life time of trying service But even they "were sore afraid" at what they saw and heard. Let us thank God that heaven is shut out from our sight at present, so that we stand on our feet, and not be afraid to do our duty, and to bide God's time for our being face to face with our transfigured Savior.

He charged them that they should tell no man . . till (v. 9.) All the truth is not to be spoken at all times. A great deal of harm comes from inopportune truth telling in this world. To tell the whole truth in some cases would be to cause discomfort or bewilderment, without the possibility of any gain therefrom. Among the unkindest and most injudicious people in the world are those who say, "I always speak right out and tell the plain truth, without holding anything back." We ought never to tell anything except the truth: but we are not in every case to tell the whole truth. Unless there is some positive good to be attained by speaking truths which will give others pain, we ought to be silent. And in all truth-telling, we should have regard for the capacity and needs of those whom we are addressing. Children cannot be told all the truth on all points about which they are curious. We should harm them by too early frankness of speech on many subjects. So it is in all attempts at instruction. We should be sure that our hearers are able to bear the truth which we proclaim to them. There is a progress in doctrine to be observed in all religious teachings. The attempt to teach an Ethiopian eunuch doctrines which only a rabbi like Nicodemus could comprehend, has caused a great deal of practical unbelief among the children of men. It is a great thing to know what not to tell in our teaching—at home, in school, in the pulpit, or through the press.—*H. Clay Trumbull in S. S. Times.*

REDDING'S Russia Salve has proved its efficiency by a test of 75 years' constant use. Try it

LAND GRANTS.

Report of the House Judiciary Committee as to Lapsed Railroad Grants.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Rep. Taylor, Ohio, from the House Committee on Judiciary, has submitted a report to the House on the Ontonagon & Brule River Railroad grant in Michigan. The question involved in the case as presented to the Committee was whether, after the expiration of the time fixed by the act granting 10 years, the Railroad Company could construct the road and obtain a clear title to lands which the act originally covered. The Judiciary Committee in the report presented hold the Government has a right to declare unclaimed land forfeited in this and similar cases at any time after the expiration of the limit fixed for completion of the road in the granting act, and that if the road works its construction at the expiration of the time fixed for its completion by the granting act, it does so at the risk of subsequent forfeiture. The Committee recommend, however, that where the work of construction has been prosecuted in good faith and where no superior intervening equities exist, the forfeiture be not declared, especially if the road, when completed, be of great public value.

Reports have also been prepared by the Judiciary Committee upon several Southern Railroad Companies, which are mentioned in the Cobb bill, and which, according to the report of the Secretary of the Interior, have as yet made no effort to comply with the terms of the acts under which they secured land grants.

The Sub-Committee charged with the examination of the Pacific Railroad land grants has been requested by the full Committee to hasten the preparation of their reports.

Regulate the Secretions.

In our endeavor to preserve health it is of the utmost importance that we keep the secretory system in perfect condition. The well-known remedy, Kidney Wort, has specific action on the kidneys, liver and bowels. Use it instead of dosing with vile bitters or drastic pills. It is purely vegetable, and is prompt but mild in action. It is prepared in both dry and liquid form, and sold by druggists everywhere. —Reading Eagle.

PECULIAR PREACHING.

An Indiana Farmer Goes Into Convulsions and Preaches to His Neighbors.

ELKHART, Ind., May 17.—About four miles east of Goshen, in this County, is a very peculiar case of what may be termed unconscious preaching. Some two years ago Mr. John Kauffman, a farmer, was taken by an illness every Wednesday evening, in which he became very nervous and convulsive, after which total unconsciousness would follow, which passed away during the night. This illness only lasted till morning, and he then would be enabled to resume his work as usual. His family, deeming assistance necessary during his convulsions, acquainted the neighbors with the facts of the case. Consequently on each Wednesday evening a number of his neighbors would assemble at his home, some to render such assistance as might be needed, and all to witness the strange actions of their neighbor. He would quit his work on that day at about 4 o'clock, do up his chores, and then repair to his bedroom. There he would lay until he became unconscious, when regular convulsions seized him, and his whole frame would shake. He would then lay on his back and stretch upward both hands, which he held in an immovable position for one hour. After this he would suddenly turn on one side, and, having his hands clasped would pray. A few months from the time he was first taken in this manner the story of his peculiar actions had spread for miles around, so that his house would be filled on every Wednesday evening. His strange actions were continued, and followed by still more remarkable ones. After praying he would jump upon his feet and address those about him. He would preach about an hour in German, and then an hour in English, using good language, considering him as being a comparatively ignorant man, a farmer, having received no education, and who seldom associates with any but German friends. While he preaches he walks around in his house with his eyes perfectly closed. He speaks very rapidly, in tremulous tones, and with a force that at once seems supernatural. After he is through speaking he becomes stiff and falls over, being again taken with convulsions. He is a member of the Omish Church, is about 35 years old, and is considered by his neighbors as an honest man. It is estimated that at least 3,000 people have been to hear him in the last year. The cause of his peculiar actions still remain a mystery to all.

BULLDOZED.

"Pres." Shipherd Informs the Committee that He Will Not Produce Papers and Correspondence, and Is Discharged.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Shipherd appeared before the Foreign Relations Committee this morning, with a hand-bag, said to contain numerous documents and prepared statements covering 50 pages or more, and was addressed by the Chairman as follows:

"The Committee on Foreign Affairs is directed by the House to demand from you copies of all correspondence between yourself and any persons whomsoever and all papers and other evidences in your possession tending to show what you did, or attempted to do, to enforce the claim of the Peruvian Company, or induce the United States to enforce this claim against Peru. Are you now prepared to furnish the documents here called for?"

Shipherd—"I am not."

Chairman—"Are you prepared to furnish, and will you furnish, all papers and other evidences in your possession tending to show what you did, or attempted to do, to enforce the claim of the Peruvian Company or to induce the United States to enforce this claim against Peru?"

Shipherd—"I will not. I positively decline to produce the papers and evidence called for."

The Committee went into executive session. After about 10 minutes the doors reopened and it was learned the Committee had agreed to inform the Sergeant-at-Arms it had no further need of the attendance of Shipherd, and he might be discharged until further notification. No time was fixed for any future meeting of the Committee in regard to Chilian-Peruvian matters

It is learned the Committee decided to summon Assistant Secretary of State Robert R. Hitt as a witness. A secret session will be held to-morrow.

BRUTALITY.

Chicago "Sporting Men" Looking on a Dog Fight for Nearly Three Hours.

CHICAGO, May 18.—A dog fight which occurred at Gibson Station, Ind., was the most brutal exhibition of the kind in which Chicago sporting men have ever participated. The dogs were three-year-old bull pups, both named Jack. One was white and the other yellow. They were of about equal size and weight. The first was owned by a Frenchman in Chicago named Brazier, and the other by Jack O'Hara, a well known sporting man. A very large crowd was present. After the first few rounds the yellow dog seemed to recognize that his antagonist was his master, and after that he fought only on the defensive.

The fight last two hours and 55 minutes. The yellow dog gradually weakened, and finally only defended itself spasmodically. The white dog managed, after an hour, to bite one of his antagonist's ear off. Then for an hour and a half he dragged the almost lifeless body about the pit. Once every five or 10 minutes the yellow dog staggered to his feet and showed fight, but was quickly thrown down again.

Many times the yellow dog could have escaped, but, catching the eye of his master he remained in the pit. The fight was not declared ended until the yellow dog was dead.

A Somnambulist Walking Through the Muddy Streets in Her Night Clothes.

CINCINNATI, May 18.—Shortly before 1 o'clock this morning Turnkey John Miller, of Ninth Street Station, had occasion to go around on Central avenue, when he beheld a woman, clad only in her night-clothes and barefooted, walking along on the pavement between Eighth and Ninth streets. He summoned Sergeant Rittweger, who ran out and caught the lady by the arm, when she cried out "Oh, where am I? who are you?" She had been asleep, and the approach of the officer awakened her. Sergeant Rittweger led the lady, who was in a bewildered condition, to the station-house. He saw that she was a somnambulist, and thought the best thing to do was to take her in the cell-room and then inform her folks. This was done, and the lady with whom the somnambulist boards, on West Seventh street, was sent for, and came with her clothes and took her home. It is a singular fact that the lady got up in her sleep, unlocked the door of her room, walked down two flights of stairs, then unlocked the front door and went out out on the street and walked at least a half mile before found by the officer. Her feet and ankles were covered with mud. She has been ill for a few days past, and last night her physician gave her some quinine, and she retired at 10 o'clock, and was not heard from again by the folks in the house until they were aroused by the officers this morning. She is a married lady, and at present her husband is out of the city on business.

Mr. Bergh and the Big Snake.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Mr. Bergh was informed yesterday that a large python in Bunnell's museum was about to partake of its semi-annual luncheon of live calf, and he called at the museum and threatened to have somebody arrested if the calf was not killed before the feeding. Those in authority there say they cannot permit the snake to suffer, and that its meal will be given to it within a month at the farthest. Mr. Starr says there were two other pythons shipped on the "Neckar," which brought this one; that all three of them were kept in a box close to the vessel's furnaces, and that two of the three perished from the cold when the box was taken from the steamer on Monday evening. He says that it was a case of survival of the biggest, and that the survivor is the only genuine python that has been brought to this country since John J. Nathan's "Old Reuben" came over. Mr. Nathan said last evening that the snake in question is bigger than "Old Reuben" himself.

California Wheat for New Orleans.

DALLAS, Tex., May 17.—Thirty car loads of wheat from California passed through here en route to New Orleans, to be transhipped to Liverpool. This is the first shipment on the contract for 5,000 tons to be delivered at New Orleans, where two vessels are waiting to receive it.

Never Abandon Old Friends.

If you have a friend who has been constant to you and stuck to you through good and bad fortune, would you soon forget him? No, you would not: Well, POND'S EXTRACT, your old friend, has served you many, many years. Rely on the old remedy, it will never fail you. It is your constant, steady faithful friend, *tried, and true*, always uniform, never misleading by false pretences. It goes right along more firmly settled every year as the Great Family Remedy of the country. **When you ask for it always see and be sure that you get POND'S EXTRACT.**

WASHINGTON.

Peruvian News—Dorsey Gives Bail—The Mason Fund, Etc.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Senor Elmore, Peruvian Minister, has two cable dispatches from Peru through the Minister in Paris. The first conveys the important news that on the 25th of April Special Envoy Trescott was received by Pres. Montero in the Peruvian City of Huaraz, and presented his credentials as Minister of the United States in public audience, with the usual official ceremonies. The same cable dispatch informs Elmore that Trescott in a subsequent special conference presented the Chilian project of a truce, the principal conditions of which were that Chili should keep the provinces Tarapaca as a conquest and that Peru should be obliged to sell to Chili the Peruvian province of Arica.

Another telegram announces that Peru rejects the proposed truce under those conditions.

Elmore, in commenting upon the news, says the Province of Tarapaca is worth $1,000,000,000, and that under the present arrangement Chili would virtually buy the Province of Arica with Peruvian money derived from the Province of Tarapaca.

J. W. Dorsey gave bail in $10,000.

The Philadelphia Press fund of $3,543 was to-day handed to Mrs. Sergt. Mason. She promised to set aside $1,000 for the baby.

The Postmaster General revoked section 584 of the postal laws and regulations which require real estate property of a surety to equal in value 25 per cent. of the aggregate amount of his bond, the regulation being in direct conflict with the revised statutes.

Payta is the only post remaining in the possession of the Peruvian postal authorities, and all mails from the United States to Peru have been sent to that town.

The Senate confirmed Samuel P. Carter, Tennessee, Rear-Admiral; Robert R. Hays, Receiver of Public Moneys at Kirkwin, Kan., and William W. Lowdermilk, Postmaster at Auburn, Ill.

Sec. Frelinghuysen has a cablegram from the United States Consul at Arica saying simply, "Trescott sailed on the 'Lackawanna' the 15th." It would seem therefore that Trescott is now on his way to Washington, via Panama and will probably be the bearer of his own dispatches concerning the final results of the special mission.

Quartermaster General Ingalls has awarded contracts for clothing, camp and garrison equipment, for various depots, for which proposals were opened at Philadelphia on the 24th inst., to the amount of nearly $800,000. James Woolworth, of Sandusky, secured the contract for axe-helves.

Immigrants arrived during April, 108,823; during 10 months, ending April 30, 344,575.

The Naval Committee recommended adverse action in the case of Chief Engineer Melville, for reasons fully stated in a communication from Sec. Chandler in response to inquiry on the part of the Committee.

Agent Llewellyn telegraphs the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that in view of the failure of Congress to make appropriations for subsisting the Mescalero Apaches, and in view of the fact that the beef and flour on hand will only last until about July 1, and that these Indians have no means of subsisting themselves, it seems to him it will be policy to transfer them to the War Department, who should take charge of them before starvation compels them to commit depredations, which naturally leads to great loss of life and destruction of valuable property. As soon as supplies are cut off the military will have to act, and therefore he thinks it advisable for troops to take charge of the Mescalero Apaches at once. Nothing short of force can compel them to remain on the reservation and starve. The action of Congress in this matter simply means to the Mescaleros extermination.

In the Democratic caucus held by members of the House, for the purpose of discussing and deciding upon a course of procedure in the contested election case of Mackey vs. O'Connor, from the Second District of South Carolina, speeches were made by Randall, Carlisle, Kenna, Converse, Hammond, Culberson, House, Holman and others. The speakers condemned the course of the majority in declining to investigate the allegation that evidence in the case had been altered by contestant, and it was asserted that Mackey had evidence in his possession for about 11 months, that he does not deny having had it copied, and admits that alterations were made in the phraseology. Finally, after a session of nearly three hours, the following resolution, offered by Rep. Kenna, of West Virginia, was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the purpose indicated by the Republican majority in the House of Representatives to force a decision in the contested election case of Mackey against O'Connor, upon evidence which was materially altered by Mackey, without notice to O'Connor, or to Dibble, present occupant of the seat, or their knowledge, which evidence has been openly charged to have been forged, and which evidence has been recently proved by sworn testimony in the Federal Court to have been forged, and the denial by the Republican majority, through its party vote in committee, of an opportunity to Dibble, present contestee, to have the evidence so altered by Mackey, retained in the manner and subject to the safeguard prescribed by law for the ascertainment of the truth, is a flagrant attempt to deny justice in said case, demanding, as it shall receive, our condemnation."

C. S. WOLFE

On the War Path in Pennsylvania—"Let the Future Take Care of Itself."

SUNBURY, Pa., May 18.—Independent Republicans elected Charles S. Wolfe Senatorial delegate to the State Convention. Wolfe in an address referred to the recent conference of Independents and regulars, and flatly denied any bargain with Cameron. He said: "All the trouble grew out of misapprehension on one part, that I refused to sign the call for the Convention on May 24. That is false. It met my approval; I expect it to be issued, but it was not shown me; though if it had been I could not have signed it, as I was not a member of the Committee."

He concluded as follows: "I deprecate the action we will be obliged to take. I deprecate Democratic ascendancy in the State, but all hope of peace is at an end. Nothing is left but war, war against the spoils system and bossism. Let the future take care of itself. I have full confidence in the intelligence, wisdom and patriotism of the people. If they prove themselves able to overthrow the spoils system and boss rule, they can be relied upon to successfully meet any other evil that may confront them."

Clubbed to Death.

BOSTON, May 16.—A Williamstown, Mass., special says: The wife of Rep. Dr. Charles T. Belden was probably fatally injured by a club in the hands of her brother, James Noble, yesterday. Noble had for some time been troubled with fits, and Thursday became dangerously violent. Two men were employed to watch him at the residence of Dr. Belden. Yesterday afternoon, during a quiet spell, his attendants went out and Noble sprang up, threatened to kill his mother, Mrs. Robert Noble, who was in the room. Mrs. Noble ran out, and Noble sprang through the window into the yard. There he seized a heavy club and ran toward Dr. Belden's little boy, threatening to take his life. Mrs. Belden rushed for the boy and had seized him when Noble struck her three times on the head with the club, inflicting injuries that the doctors think will prove fatal. Noble then rushed down the street, saying he had killed his sister. He was finally seized and carried home by four men. He will be taken to Northampton. Mrs. Belden has three children, and is the daughter of a wealthy farmer.

In hospitals Glenn's Sulphur Soap is largely used as a disinfecting and purifying agent. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

Fraud by Mail.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 17.—George E. Wallace, a scion of a once wealthy family, was arrested here for using the mails to carry out a defrauding scheme, the complainants being Samuel E. Davis & Co., of Chicago. A younger brother of Wallace is now awaiting trial on the same charge, which is that the boys used letter-heads with a picture of a large building, in which was their father's name, he once having been a prosperous wholesale merchant, to establish a credit in the East, where they bought large consignments of grocery goods, shipped them here, and sold them for cash at a heavy discount. It is thought these operations have been carried on for some time and large sums realized.

Thirty-six Smallpox Patients Drowned.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—A report is just received at the Coroner's office from Macondrey & Co., consignees of the steamer "Altower," now lying in quarantine with Chinese passengers, that a barge containing 36 Chinamen taken with smallpox, destined for the pest-house, capsized and all drowned. Another report is that only a portion of those in the barge were lost, and that a serious mutiny has broken out among the 800 Chinese remaining on the steamer. Nothing definite yet ascertained.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
Is beneficial in inebriety and in many diseases where the nervous system is unstrung.

FEMALE HORSE THIEF.

Martha Sullivan on the Way to Join Her Husband—The History of a Troublesome Gang.

COLUMBUS, May 17.—The Journal says: Constable Seider, of Millersburg, Holmes County, arrived in the city last evening, having in charge Martha Sullivan, whom he placed in the city prison for safe keeping. He secured her yesterday at Jackson, Jackson County, she having been arrested on a charge of horse stealing. Mrs. Sullivan was arrested at Millersburg last Winter for horse stealing, and when it came to trial she was acquitted on a peculiar species of State's evidence, in which she declared that another party had stolen the horse. She claimed that a certain man, giving the name, had furnished the horse to her to go to Newark. She was released on her own evidence, and the man arrested, but he succeeded in proving an alibi.

After this feature of the case had been developed officers started in pursuit of Mrs. Sullivan. She was traced to Newark and back to Mt. Vernon, and the next heard of her it was learned that she had stolen a horse and buggy near Mt. Vernon and drove direct to Jackson. It is said that the officer has a clear case against her.

The woman is the wife of the man Sullivan who robbed a butcher out near Reynoldsburg some time ago, and who was sent over from Newark for one year. Full particulars of the crime appeared in the papers at the time.

About a year ago, a couple of men left a horse and buggy at Slemmons' stable and quartered at the Empire House, on High street. They were suspected of being crooked, from the amount of traps they had, and were placed under arrest. Before the case could be investigated, an old lady, accompanied by this same woman Sullivan, put in an appearance and claimed the horse and buggy. This resulted in the release of the men afterward, one of whom proved to be Sullivan, who was sent over from Newark. This woman belongs to the same gang, and they seem to have been operating on a quite heavy scale. She is a small woman, rather slovenly in appearance, and possesses no very striking features of intelligence. The probabilities are that she will join her husband in service at the Pen. at an early day.

A CONFESSION.

A Murderer's Conscience—Why He Killed a Fellow Tramp.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 17.—William Richards, the Canadian murderer, arrested in Waterbury a week ago last Friday for the murder of Joseph Jackson, in the woods near Abercorn, Canada, made a full confession to Assistant Sailer H. B. Kingsley, in this city. Richards was visited by his wife at about 2 o'clock. Mr. Kingsley was in the cell hall at the time, and after talking for a few moments with her husband, the latter called Mr. Kingsley to the cell door and made the following confession: "Mr. Kingsley," said Richard, "my conscience troubles me, and I want to make a clean breast of this whole business. Joseph Jackson told me while we were traveling together that he had no money, and I paid his fare from Montreal to Abercorn, where we went in search of work. When we could not find any and were walking away from Abercorn, he said to me: 'William, what are we going to do? I have no money.' I replied that I did not know what we should do, as I had no money either. He then said: 'I have $10.' At this I said: '"You d——d scamp, when you had this money all the time, why did you let me pay your railroad fare?"' When I called him a d—d scamp he hit me in the face, and then I struck him and knocked him onto the rocks, and then I beat out his brains. Then I left him. His trunk is in my cellar at Waterbury, under a trap door, where I put it three weeks ago. When my wife and I went to Waterburry she asked me what I had done with the trunk and I told her I had given it away. Jackson's watch and chain and telescope are in the trunk, where I put them myself."

After the confession Richards was very much overcome, but said that he felt better for having told the truth.

Further Developments in the Morey Letter.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—A special to the Star from Cumberland, Md., says: A dispatch has just been received from New York telling of the safe arrival last night of Frank Brady, one of the witnesses from Pompey Smash, in the Morey letter affair, whom Davenport interviewed, and has induced to testify against certain Democratic politicians in this city. Brady is said to be the man who went before W. M. Price and offered to swear to an affidavit that he was Robert Lindsey. The next day Brady backed out and refused to swear before a magistrate, when James O'Brien, of Washington, was induced to swear to a similar affidavit, which was forwarded to Barnum the day before election.

Mr. Davenport has obtained from W. H. Barnum the original affidavit, of the fictitious Robert Lindsey in the handwriting of Price; also Price's receipt for money received from Mr. Barnum, and other original papers, which, along with Brady's statements in New York will soon afford a chapter of interesting reading and fully explain the whole Lindsey iniquity."

The Cochet Claim.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—The Cochet claim was a subject of inquiry to-day in the case of James D. Mantrop, charged with embezzling 3,000 shares of stock of the Denver City Consolidated Mining Company and disposing of the stock and holding on to $4,500 belonging to Peter Havener. Havener testified that he negotiated for the purchase of the Cochet claim at the estimated value of $1,200,000,000. In 1879 he found one of the heirs in Lima named Galacias Cochette, aged about 34 years He obtained from a Mr. Landreau information that Galacias had a right to the claim as heir of his father who discovered the guano. He made a contract with Galacias Cochette and then hunted up the record of his baptism. The registry set out that the son of Alexander Cochette and his wife Comanche was baptised at one year of age by the name of Galacias, and the witness had him identified. Dr. Franklin Stewart testified that he purchased a share of the Cochet claim from Havener and sold a share and a half of the claim to Shipherd.

Wheat Prospects in Dakota.

ST. PAUL, May 19.—A large number of points in Northern Dakota send reports fully confirming the estimates of increased wheat acreage in that section, and on both sides of the Red River Valley. The increase ranges from 10 to 50 per cent., and averages 30 per cent. between the Mississippi River and Red River. In North Dakota the increase ranges from 25 to 50 per cent. In the newly opened territory along the Northern Pacific, between Red River and Devil's Lake, the increase can hardly be estimated in percentages. The wet prairies of last year now contain thousands of acres of wheat. Weather favorable and work progressing finely. Equally favorable reports come from Southern Minnesota; more corn will be planted than heretofore.

Effect of the Flood in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, May 19.—Major L. H. Mangum, Commissioner for the distribution of Government rations in the overflowed district of this State, says he has distributed 450,000 rations altogether; that the Government aid was sufficient to supply all in actual need up to the 10th inst., and the crop prospects along the line of the flood in this State were never better. The rations furnished kept laborers from emigrating. Destruction of cattle, hogs and other animals by flood and hunger was general, but the number of horses and mules lost has not seriously interfered with the cultivation of the soil.

The Boston Reformers.

BOSTON, May 16.—The Civil Service Reform Association on hearing of the confirmation of Roland Worthington to be Collector of this port, adopted resolutions denouncing both the nomination and the confirmation, and declaring the action of the President to be a direct blow at civil service reform, and a distinct announcement that he cares nothing for it. The association calls on all citizens to vote this Fall for no Congressional candidate who is not pledged to support all measures which will tend to eradicate the spoils system.

The Color Line in Canada.

TORONTO, May 17.—Alfred Jackson, colored, receiving the appointment of letter-carrier, presented himself for duty. The other letter carriers at once refused to work if a colored man be taken on. The postmaster assigned Jackson to temporary work inside until the matter is settled. This is the first appointment here of a colored man to civil service.

Small-Pox Scare.

DETROIT, May 17.—The small-pox scare in Windsor, Ont., has reached such a pitch that the Walkerville schools have closed, and no services will be held in the churches until the scare is over. All cases now at the pest house are reported doing well.

The result of my use of St. Jacobs Oil for rheumatism is:—I have been recommending it ever since, says the Mayor of Chicago, Hon. Carter H. Harrison, in the Chicago *Times.*

IRELAND.

Three Hundred Evictions in Galway in a Week—Discontent with Parnell—Irish Independence Demanded.

DUBLIN, May 19.—Evictions of tenants for non-payment of rent are resumed in many parts of Ireland. The sadness and astonishment following the assassination of the Irish Secretaries had the effect of stopping for a time the work of agitation. Taking advantage of the situation, the process servers again prepared to oust tenants in arrears. In County Galway alone 300 tenant farmers have been evicted inside of a week, and the work goes on. While the national organizations are yet in dread of making any overt opposition, the measures of repression proposed in Parliament are creating a revulsion of feeling throughout the country. There was a desire and hope that the murderers might be brought to justice, but now the growing feeling is that Parliament is determined to believe, no matter what happens, that there are no good traits or tender feelings in Irishmen, and means to push oppression and coercion to extremities. The result is that the fire of revolutionary sentiment which had been permitted to smoulder has been raked up by the action of the Commons, and the repression bill recently thrust upon the people has rekindled the fire.

Already murmurs of discontent and dissatisfaction are heard at the course pursued by Mr. Parnell. The disclosures made voluntarily by the Irish leader and those forced by Mr. Forster have had a very bad effect, and a truce will not be tolerated by the mass of people engaged in the agitation. The feeling gains ground that Mr. Parnell's opportunity to distinguish himself is slowly slipping away. People are not in favor of any compromise with the Government which means complete pacification. The revolutionary organization, which is a very large body both in Ireland and in England, wants all it can get for Ireland. Every favorable measure proposed and adopted is acceptable, but "more" is the cry, and "more" will be demanded until home rule is granted, and then many will insist on complete separation from England, in fact, Irish independence and a republican form of government. Mr. Parnell is not a member of the Irish revolutionary organization; it was not and is not politic that he should be, but the opinion of the Nationalists is that if he would continue to be the Irish leader he must push forward without looking backward and without compromise or agreement that contemplates cessation of the Nationalist movement. The disclosures already made concerning what to some minds appears flirtation with Mr. Gladstone are disliked and excite distrust.

LONDON, May 19.—In the Commons debate on the repression bill was resumed. Gladstone denied the bill was the outcome of English resentment; it was not founded on the Phœnix Park disaster, but was contemplated long before its occurrence. He desired it to pass in its main lines.

Parnell spoke. His remarks were most moderate.

The Repression bill passed the second reading—383 to 45.

AERONAUTICS.

Prof. King—His Big Air-Ship—Views on Ballooning.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—The Record says: Prof. King, the aronaut, who is living at No. 1,151 Ogden Street, is engaged in constructing a very large balloon at the King Gossamer Works, at Dawnington, but he declines to give any information as to what he proposes to do with it. He said, however, to a Record reporter yesterday that he proposes at some time to make an attempt to cross the Atlantic. He has been for years perfecting a plan by which he is satisfied the great venture can be accomplished. He says that few people now who have carefully studied the question imagine that balloons will ever be used for purposes of freight or passenger transit. They may, however, he thinks, be made very valuable for metereological observations. A careful study of air currents has long ago satisfied him that there is a great atmospheric tendency eastward. He believes that a balloon kept at 2,000 or 3,000 feet above the earth started from the United States would reach Europe. He proposes to construct a balloon with a capacity of 300,000 cubic feet of gas and attach to it 5,000 feet of rope. The balloon is to be allowed an elevation of 1,500 or 2,000 feet. When the sun shines and the gas is expanded the balloon can not ascend to any much greater elevation because of the weight of the additional rope, and when the gas contracts on account of the cold the descending rope being buried by the water would relieve the balloon of so much weight. By this simple contrivance the air ship would be kept in an almost uniform elevation, and the eastward movement would carry the balloon across the ocean. The venture would cost about $50,000.

Prof. King says that just previous to the sending of the "Jeannette" expedition to search for the North Pole, Mr. Bennett, through Jerome G. Collins, the metereologist of the New York Herald, who went out on the "Jeannette," was considering a proposition from him to make an attempt to cross the ocean, and that the Arctic expedition was finally determined upon as the most advantageous means of giving the paper notoriety.

A CRANK

Who Considers it His Duty to Destroy Books and Pictures.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 16.—For the past year Mitchel Lehmier, a Rochester crank, has figured conspicuously in several episodes connected with his attempts to destroy what he considered tended to corrupt public morals. He believes he is ordered to reform this world and make a paradise of it. Several months ago he appeared upon the streets and destroyed numerous copies of police papers containing illustrations which he thought were calculated to corrupt the minds of the youth. He was arrested. He has visited book-stores and destroyed volumes found on the shelves, has preached day after day in the streets against story-papers and whatever he considered frauds and impostors. The other day he destroyed a vase containing wax grapes because he thought they deceived the public. To-day he went into Powers' art gallery ostensibly to view the pictures. While inside he cut with his knife a large painting valued at $400 to $500. The picture was a pastoral scene, representing a mother with two little children. It came from a Venetian Temple, and was not less than 200 years old. Neither the name of the picture nor the author is known. A portion of the breasts were exposed in the picture, and this part Lehmier cut out and threw into the canal. When he went out he said to the doorkeeper: 'Tell Mr. Powers I have destroyed one of his obscene pictures." He was soon arrested and lodged in jail. He will probably find his way to State Prison or the Insane Asylum. The public has tolerated him a long time, and are indignant at his proceedings.

THE GALLOWS.

Execution of a Colored Man—A Sickening Scene.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Augustus D. Leighton (colored) was hanged at 8:47 this morning for the murder of his mistress, Mary Dean. The death warrant was read to Leighton in his cell, and then the procession to the gallows was formed. Rev. Dr. Morgan preceding and reading "I am the resurrection and life." Leighton glanced occasionally to one side and the other, and when near the gallows at it a second and then his eyes dropped toward the pavement. On reaching the gallows he turned and faced the spectators. The executioner adjusted the noose and drew the black cap over his face. The signal was given, the rope cut and the body of the condemned man bounded in the air and fell back within three feet of the pavement. The noose failed to slip under the ear, and caught under the chin. Then commenced a sickening struggle, which showed that Leighton was strangling to death. The fingers clutched convulsively, the legs were drawn up and the victim's agonized heavy breathing was awful to hear. In seven minutes he was pronounced dead by the official physician, but as the body was partially lowered convulsive heavings of the chest were plainly discernible. Another physician declared him dead eight minutes after the first announcement. The body was removed to Evergreen cemetery for burial.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging irritation, inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary Complaints, cured by "Buchupaiba." $1. Depot, Walding, Kinnan & Co., Toledo, O.

No Crime to Shoot a Tramp.

CHICAGO, May 19.—The Coroner's Jury decided the shooting of a tramp by the freight brakeman on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, Joseph Ledwith, was justifiable. The dead man was identified as Charles Granish, of Syracuse, N. Y., aged 23, a tramp by profession. The verdict is likely to have a healthy effect on ride-stealing and abusive tramps.

The Howe Scale took first premium at Philadelphia, Paris, Sydney, and other exhibitions. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago.

POND'S EXTRACT
GREAT FAMILY REMEDY
Cures all Hemorrhages.
Subdues Inflammation.
ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS.

At this season of the year no family can afford to be without it. In every household should be found POND'S EXTRACT. It is a complete cure in all cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Catarrh, Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Female Complaints, Sprains, Bruises, Soreness, Boils, Wounds, Earache, Faceache, Toothache, Inflamed or Sore Eyes, and, indeed, for ailments of every description attended with inflammatory action it is a SPECIFIC.

CAUTION.—POND'S EXTRACT has been imitated. The genuine has the words "POND'S EXTRACT" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other preparation.

It is never sold in bulk or by measure.

POND'S EXTRACT, Price, 50 cents cheap; $1. cheaper; $1.75, cheapest.

SPECIALTIES AND TOILET ARTICLES.

Toilet Cream	1 00	Catarrh Cure	75
Dentifrice	50	Plaster	25
Lip Salve	25	Inhaler (Glass, 50c)	1 00
Toilet Soap (3 cakes)	50	Nasal Syringe	25
Ointment	50	Medicated Paper	25

Family Syringe $1 00.

LADIES! Read pages 13, 18, 21 and 26 of our new pamphlet, which accompany each bottle.

Our new pamphlet, with history of our Preparations, sent FREE on application to

POND'S EXTRACT CO.,
13 West Fourteenth St., N. Y.

TARIFF COMMISSION.

Over Two Hundred Applications for Appointment—Two Free Traders, Two Protectionists, and Five Merchants.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The President has before him the names of over 200 applicants for positions upon the Tariff Commission. One of the clerks at the White House is now briefing the letters and papers submitted in support of these applicants. Sec. Folger said that there would be two Free Traders and two Protectionists upon the Commission, and that the other five members would be made up of practical merchants. Six members of the Commission are now practically decided upon. Kirkwood, ex-Secretary of the Interior, will be Chairman of the Commission. He is a very fair man, and is classed a Free Trader. The second man on the Commission is now indicated as ex-Gov. Bullock, of Georgia, a Stalwart Republican. The third is Samuel A. Haines, of New York City, a member of the hardware firm of Graham & Haines, whose indorsers represent over $200,000,000 of capital. J. L. Hayes, of Boston, is the fourth member. He is the Secretary of the National Wool Growing and Manufacturing Association, and has made a special study of textile fabrics. Robert P. Porter, who distinguished himself in connection with the census work, is indicated as the fifth member of the Commission. Henry W. Oliver, jr., of Pittsburg, represents the iron manufacturers upon the Commission. Ex-Collector John L. Thomas, of Baltimore, is urgently pressed. J. Hall Sypher, an ex-Congressman, and distinguished here as a member of the lobby, is pressed by the sugar interests of the South for a place upon the Commission, but there is much objection to his appointment on account of his standing here. It is expected that the Commission will agree upon some Eastern locality, probably in the neighborhood of some watering-place like Coney Island or Long Branch, where it will hold its sessions, and where it will summon witnesses desired.

COUNTERFEITERS.

Removal of a Bagful of Silver by a Young Dog.

PORT ANDREW, Wis., May 18.—Two men called at the residence of Mr. McDougle, in Crawford County, quite well along in the evening, and asked permission to remain over night. Mr. McDougle told the men they might stay. One of the men had a small sack with him, which he took occasion to hide somewhere outside the house, the sack and the efforts to secrete it being noted by members of the McDougle family. In the morning the strange callers—for their actions were peculiar throughout—started to take their departure, and went to the place where they had hid the sack, but, to their evident astonishment, the bag was missing. The men began hunting around, and Mr. McDougle went out and asked them what was the matter. One of the fellows said that he had lost a glove, but, the search proving fruitless, the men departed. It happens that McDougle has a young dog, which, after the usual propensities of puppies, goes for everything new he can find, and, if within his strength, will drag it away and hide it. The dog, it seems, had found the bag where it had been hidden by the men, and had dragged it to a place back of the house, where it was found after the men had departed. The bag was heavy for its size, and it was thought best to open it at once. Much to the astonishment of the family it was found to contain a quantity of counterfeit silver dollars.

A Letter 17 Years in Reaching the Owner.

CHICAGO, May 19.—A letter which was mailed 17 years ago was discovered by some workmen who were rebuilding an old Illinois Central mail-car at the shops in this City. It had slipped between the wall-casings, and had remained there undisturbed for a generation. The address was figured out to be "Miss Mahala Casey, Joliet, Ill.," and the letter, with an explanation of the slight delay which had occurred, was forwarded to Joliet. The Postmaster there ascertained that the lady had removed years ago to Hannibal, Mo., and the letter was forwarded accordingly. There it was found that Miss Casey had long discarded her maiden name and had become the wife of Mr. W. A. Munger. She got her letter at last.

The Buffalo Bank Trouble.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 19.—An attempt is being made by R. Porter Lee, President of the defunct First National Bank, over whose head is beginning to lower the shadow of a long term in the State prison, to create the impression that he has been insane for a considerable time past, and that his peculiar style of financiering, which brought the bank to ruin, was the outcome of a disordered brain. Lawyers see in this a new line of defense, and the only one open under the circumstances already proven to save Lee from imprisonment.

Killed his Brother.

LITTLE ROCK, May 19.—A tragedy occurred in the Choctaw Nation Monday last, about 180 miles northwest of here. Two brothers named Jefferson and Geo. Finley, while working in a corn field, fell into a dispute, when George drew a revolver and shot his brother. George then secured a horse and fled to Texas. Jefferson died within 24 hours. He begged piteously that his slayer should be spared. "Don't let them hang George if I die," he said to his attendants. The Finleys are respectable white people.

The Jeannette Survivors.

HULL, May 17.—The steamship Hidalgo with Lieut. Danenhower, Mr. Newcomb, naturalist, Jack Cole, the insane seaman, and Long Sing, survivors of the Jeannette Arctic expedition, arrived here this morning, all in good health. Cole, with the exception of one night when he had to be confined, was allowed perfect freedom during the voyage. The party proceed on the midday train for Liverpool.

If it is headache of any kind that troubles you you need never have another attack. Send $2.50 to Dr. C. W. Benson, Baltimore, Md., and he will send you by return mail 6 boxes of his Celery and Chamomile pills and they will permanently cure you. Of druggists, 50 cents a box.

Washington Irving Whitney Flirts with Fortune.

He is [illegible] years old, but has the appearance of one who has gone through with long years of hard work. His family consists of a wife and four children. He bought a half of ticket No. 70,127 in the April (the 143d) Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery for one dollar. He received promptly $15,000, and has invested $3,500 in the purchase of house No. 335 West Jefferson street, and the rest he will invest against a future possible rainy day.—Fort Wayne (Ind.) Sentinel, April 17. The next drawing will occur June 13 when Gens. G. T. Beauregard, of Louisiana, and Jubal A. Early, of Virginia, will scatter over half of a million dollars amongst those wise enough to invest. Any one can apply for further information to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, Louisiana.

News of the Week

TELEGRAPHIC CONDENSATIONS.

The Georgia Democratic State Convention is called for July 19.

The Texas Greenback State Convention will meet at Fort Worth on June 20.

The Sængerfest at Evansville, Ind., closed Thursday. It was a grand success.

A man named Parrent was convicted of murder in the first degree at Bay City, Mich.

The case of ex-Gov. Moses, in New York, has been indefinitely postponed. A plea of insanity was entered.

At St. Petersburg the Black Division of Nihilists has amalgamated with the Will of the People section.

N[illegible] Farly, aged 60, was thrown from his wagon and instantly killed, near Cleveland, Tuesday.

The Golconda Mining Company, of Ashland, O., capital stock $1,000,000, has been incorporated at Columbus.

Advices from Lyons state a great fire occurred, a number of workshops and other buildings being detroyed.

All the principal tanneries in Chicago have closed down, owing to the strike. Over 1,000 tanners are idle.

Judge R. M. Adair, of the Choctaw Nation, died suddenly of heart disease a few days ago, while going to Court.

Seneca V. Holloway, defaulting teller of the Poughkeepsie bank, has been taken from the hospital to New York for trial.

A good-by dinner will be given to Judge Taft, the new Minister to Austria, by his Cincinnati friends, on the 23d inst.

Over 1,500 names were sent to Rev. D. L. Moody, now in England, requesting him to hold revival meetings in Chicago.

A Washington rumor is that Blaine is going to take the stump in Pennsylvania next Fall for the Independent ticket.

Leon County, Florida, tomatos are nearly as large as cocoanuts, some of them measuring 14 inches in circumference.

Six thousand Swedish and Norwegian emigrants passed through Hull on Sunday and Monday, on their way to America.

At Newport, R. I., Moses A. Grinnell, aged 80, was found guilty of the murder of Charles H. Thomas, in November, 1880.

Robert Breckinridge, son of David Breckinridge, of Willisburg, Washington County, Ky., committed suicide by hanging.

The name of the party who shot himself in Detroit is George Moore, of Hamilton, Ont. He is still alive. His girl jilted him.

The Norwegian ship "Friga," now at Pensacola, Fla., is the oldest vessel that ever entered that port, being 84 years of age.

The liabilities of Hixon & Co., furniture dealers of Boston, are $122,312; the assets for unsecured creditors are nominally $170,000.

A second officer of the steamer "D. Corinck," named Coreklatt, hanged himself Wednesday, because found sleeping on his watch.

The State Homeopathic Society, at the conclusion of its annual session in Grand Rapids, adjourned to meet in Lansing next year.

In the Harvard college boat races the senior crew won by half a length over the junior crew; time, 12:43; distance, two miles.

In consequence of anonymous Fenian threats, the guards at the Government establishments at Plymouth have been doubled.

Ralph Waldo Emerson's estate is estimated as worth $100,000. There is little foundation for the report that a will was found.

Eight bales of aligator hides were shipped from Savannah to New York one day last week. They are to be manufactured into shoes.

The celebrated Rapp divorce case was disposed of in the District Court of Hamilton County. A decree for divorce was refused.

The fire at Danville, Canada, burned 40 or 50 houses and rendered 200 persons homeless. No lives were lost. The total loss is about $200,000.

A cannery for string beans, sweet corn and tomatos, at Vacaville, Cal., is expected to turn out 1,000,000 cans this season, for the Chicago market.

A band of 80 armed men appeared near Barcelona, Spain, and shouted for the independence of Catalonia. Troops dispersed the crowd, capturing five of them.

It is rumored that Sir Alexander Galt is to become Canadian Minister of the Interior, in order to relieve Sir John A. MacDonald of the duties of that department.

No bid was made for the Sprague estate, and the sale was adjourned without day. The Trustee will now notify the Court that he has been unable to dispose of the property.

The Cincinnati May Festival concerts were well-attended, especially the matinee. The attendance at night was less than on previous evenings. The festival closes to-night.

A mortgage to cover a loan of $100,000 for a year has been placed on the Tribune building in New York. Whitelaw Reid holds 153 shares out of 200 in the association.

A farmer named Geary, visiting at the residence of T. S. Knight, Cleveland, retired to bed in the evening, and an hour later was found dead. A supposed case of heart disease.

Gen. Taft, appointed Minister to Austria, telegraphs the Secretary of State that he would be in New York on the 29th inst. and sail on the day following on the steamer Alaska for his diplomatic port.

James Johnson, one of the pioneers of Indiana, who owned 2000 acres of land near Indianapolis, died Wednesday at the age of 82. He is credited with large donation to educational institutions.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has rendered a decision to the effect that railroad ticket scalpers may sell special tickets, whether they are half-fare or excursion, or special in any other respect.

A young man named J. C. Thompson, of a highly respectable family of Jefferson, O., hanged himself in a barn. The boy was found and cut down by his aged father. No reason for the suicide known.

Dave Sharp, a gambler, has been arrested at Caldwell, Kan., for robbing the grave of the late George Woods, a dance-house proprietor, of a $350 diamond pin which was buried with Woods by his wife.

There are rumors at Troy that an alliance has been formed by the West Shore, the Hoosac Tunnel, and the Delaware and Hudson Roads, and that passengers will be ticketed from New York or Buffalo to Saratoga.

Baseball—Louisvilles, 8, Athletics, 9; Baltimores, 3, St. Louis, 5, in 11 innings; Cincinnatis, 3, Alleghenies, 2; Providence, 6, Troys, 7; Bostons, 15, Worcesters, 3; Chicagos, 4, Buffalos, 9; Metropolitans, 4, Atlantics, 11.

At Mount Vernon, Ill., City Marshal R. A. Smith, shot and killed Charles Yost, and then escaped on horseback. They quarrelled over a personal matter, when Smith drew a revolver unexpectedly and fired two shots.

Five gentlemen who are said to be sure of appointment as Tariff Commissioners: Ex-Sec. Kirkwood, of Iowa, ex-Gov. Ballock, of Georgia, and Messrs. Henry W. Oliver, of Pittsburg, Robert Porter of Chicago and Hayes of Boston.

At the Louisville races Clipsetta, Punster, Checkmate, Bubbler and Force took the stakes. In the trotting at Maysville, Monitor and Unolala were winners. At Washington City, Iota, Clarence, Glenmore, Sweet Home and Kinney were winners.

An Oshkosh, Wis., special reports great scarcity of cattle in that vicinity and a beef famine is feared. That section has been completely scoured for live stock without much success. The farmers have raised few cattle, on account of the scarcity of corn. An effort will be made to secure the importation of cattle from other points.

Levi Preston, a farmer living eight miles below Memphis, was shot dead by an unknown party. Suspicion points to a man named Clark as the assassin. Clark and Preston had a fight at a grocery store near the scene of the murder early in the evening. Clark left for home at six o'clock; Preston remained until nine, and was shot while riding along the road toward his residence. Clark was arrested at his house, where he was found in bed.

Quite a romantic marriage took place at Keeseville, Essex County, N. Y., one day this week. Luther Langdon, of Solon, Iowa, and Miss Maria Mosher, of Keeseville, were the interested parties. They are each 70 years old. It is reported that they are old lovers. Mr. Langdon went West many years ago and amassed a fortune, and lately returned to claim his early love. They will start for the West soon.

The Committee on Arbitration of Labor Difficulties, appointed by the Cincinnati Board of Trade, reported that while they were unable to bring about an agreement between the carpenters and their employers, they do not despair of being able to assist in adjusting labor difficulties where other trades are concerned. The Board of Trade have reaffirmed its confidence in arbitration as the best means of avoiding or settling labor difficulties.

A Minneapolis dispatch says Bishop Foss is still slowly improving.

Bill Emmert, a well-known Columbus butcher, suicided by shooting.

James Vick, the well-known seedsman, is dead, at Rochester, aged 64 years.

Thomas E. Cochran, ex-Attorney General of Pennsylvania, died at York on Monday.

Wool of this season's crop is coming into Millersburg, Ohio, and selling at 30 cents a pound.

At Philadelphia, Tuesday, Mantrap was found guilty of embezzlement and sentence deferred.

The Central Vermont Road is running an express train between Boston and Montreal, 334 miles, in 10 hours.

The Sheriff at Creston, Ia., levied on the circus and menagerie of Cooper & Jackson, to satisfy claims for $30,000.

The west bound stage was robbed Monday at Black Hills, 12 miles from Gainesville, Tex., by two masked men.

The Supreme Lodge of Knights of Honor have located the general headquarters of the Order permanently at Louisville, Ky.

The Indiana State Democratic Convention will be held at Indianapolis, August 2, one week prior to that of the Republicans.

The frost Monday night did some damage to peaches, cherries and strawberries in Michigan, but apples were not injured as far as heard from.

Roberts & Co.'s extensive basket works, at Cleveland, were destroyed last night by fire. Loss, variously estimated at $25,000 to $50,000; insurance $15,000.

A boa constrictor 25 feet in length and 12 to 24 inches in thickness has arrived in New York, in a torpid state. It will be given a hot bath and a live calf.

At Ionia, Mich., John Ritterstorff was found guilty of the murder of Henry Goodman. The crime was committed last January, and was of a revolting character.

It is reported riots have broken out among the peasants in the southwest of Russia. They demand a redistribution of land. Two mansions of the nobility were sacked.

The strike of the Milwaukee cigar makers, who have now been out for 27 weeks, has cost the National Union $50,000. Of this amount $4,000 was furnished by the Cincinnati Unions.

Mrs. Sarah T. Bolton Reese, the Indiana poetess, has brought suit against Fred Horton, of Indianapolis, for $2,000 damages for breach of contract regarding the publication of a book.

Theodore Lanning, a prominent merchant of Gilmore, O., was badly and probably fatally beaten by a father and son, named Kail, who disputed an account held against them by the merchant.

William Richards, confined in the jail at Hartford, Conn., called his keeper to his cell and made a complete confession of the murder of Joseph Jackson in the woods near Abercorn, Quebec.

The Captain of the steamer Somerset, which arrived at Montreal, says that the crews of the sailing vessels detained in the gulf by ice are in a state of semi-starvation, their supplies being almost exhausted.

Miss Zoe Watkins, of Denver, enroute to New Orleans, stopped over at St. Louis to visit friends. Yesterday she went out to mail a letter, and cannot be found. The police think it is a case of abduction.

After three bungling attempts to hang Rea, at Pulaski, Tenn., he was finally swung off. He made no confession, as it was thought he would do before his final exit, neither denying or confessing his guilt.

The Cincinnati May Festival closed Friday night with extraordinary demonstrations, and with the largest audience of the week, fully 6,000 people being in the hall, and many women stood up during the entire performance.

A general cattle round up is now in progress in the Indian Nation, embracing a tract 40 miles wide by 50 long; 1000 head are on the trail, and many more forming. There is a larger drive this season than ever before.

Wm. T. Emmert suicided in bed by shooting himself in the breast with a revolver at his home in St. Louis. No cause assigned for the act. He was an extensive charcoal dealer, owned considerable land and was independent.

A Waxahachie, Texas, special says a disastrous fire swept over that Town, completely destroying 25 business houses and damaging eight others. The losses aggregate about $100,000; insured for about half that amount. Supposed incendiary.

A salmon trout weighing nine and a half pounds was caught with a hook and line from off the pier at Charlotte, N. Y., a day or two ago. A number of salmon were placed in the river, a few years ago by Seth Green, and this is the second one caught.

Miss Annie Whitney, of Boston, has completed a plaster cast for a statue of Harriet Martineau, and it will soon be shipped to Florence for reproduction in marble. The work will cost over $12,000, and the necessary funds have been subscribed by the ladies of Boston.

The sale of the Washington & Ohio Railroad is said to have been practically consummated to the Baltimore, Cincinnati & Western Road, of which ex-Gov. Young, of Ohio, is Vice President. The new company will extend the line as directly as possible to the Ohio River.

A letter from Wrangell, Alaska, dated the 4th, says the recently reported troubles were caused by the Auk Indians near Juneau attempting to exclude the Stickeens from their country. About 150 armed white men interfered in behalf of the Stickeens and compelled the Auks to refrain from their purposes.

The Allegheny Base Ball Club Directors, expelled Critchley, the regular pitcher, because there was strong reason to believe that he was throwing games. Leary has been suspended for the entire season. Salisbury, of Sheboygan Falls, Wis., has been engaged as change pitcher.

It is stated that the weak part of the St. Gothard tunnel again shows signs of giving way, and that it will have to be further stayed by another ring of masonry. In three other places the vaulting stands in need of repair, but no danger is apprehended, and the repairs can be executed without any interruption of traffic.

A revenue posse in Georgia captured a large still near Elberton the other day, and while lying in wait for the owner to come up an immense black wolf approached one of the beer stands and commenced helping himself. The wolf could have been shot, but the officers were too intent on capturing the owner of the still to molest the animal.

At Edwardsville, Ill., during a tight rope performance one end of the rope attached to the chimney gave way, and the performer and debris fell on the heads of the crowd below. Six boys were injured, two of them—Eddie Berger and Charles Weber—fatally, their skulls being fractured. The tight rope performer, although badly hurt, left town.

The cigar-makers' strike at Milwaukee, Wis., is now on its 30th week. The Cigar-makers' Union, No. 59, of Cincinnati, has paid in tax over $4,000. Cigar-makers' Union, No. 4, has paid its share, besides what has been donated from the other trades. Cincinnati has spent near $6,000 on that strike. The Cigar-maker's' official journal of April 15 states that to that date it has cost the International Union over $50,000.

The Peruvian Minister called upon Pres. Arthur and presented an autograph letter from Pres. Montero, expressing the grief of the Government and people of Peru at the death of Minister Hurlbut, and sincere sympathy with the Government and people of the United States. The letter refers to the late Minister as "the truest and noblest champion of Peru's cause, which is the cause of right and justice."

Boycotting has spread to Japan, where the priests of a certain village have drawn up a document which is signed by all the inhabitants, and aims to drive Christians away. One clause reads: "We agree that if any native of this village becomes a Christian, we will cease to have any intercourse with him, and if any person dwelling here, not being a native, embraces the foreign creed, we will send him back to his birthplace."

On a train Saturday, from Zanesville, O., was a drunken farmer, Jack Brummage, of Roseville. He picked a quarrel with a man named Charles Axline and buried a knife in his breast. He struck at him a second time, when Axline, in self defense, struck Brummage a terrific blow in the face knocking him off the car. In the fall his head struck a telegraph pole, knocking his brains out. He died in a short time. Axline is not expected to recover.

Capt. James D. Eads goes to Europe shortly. He has not, however, resigned from the Mississippi River Commission. He tendered his resignation to the President when he was appointed a member of the Commission, but has never insisted on its acceptance. He will not now. His vote will be cast in the Commission during his absence by a member whose views coincide generally with his own. Should he die or resign, a man holding his general views will be appointed as his successor.

In the case at Chicago, of James B. Doyle, convicted of counterfeiting Government bonds, sentence has been suspended for 30 days, on instructions from Washington. It is surmised that an agent of the defense has agreed with the authorities at Washington to make some startling disclosures or turn up some missing plates, or something.

Sen. Logan has returned to Washington in excellent health.

Fire at Elkton, Ky., Saturday, destroyed property to the value of over $20,000.

Government Commissioners placed 4,200,000 shad in the Tennessee river, at Chattanooga, Saturday.

The Cincinnati Health Officer reports 130 new cases of small-pox for the past week. Total number of cases under treatment 361, and deaths 57.

Albert Frey, the boy champion, defeated Eugene Carter at pool for a stake of $500. Frey allowed Carter two games. Following is the score: Frey, 11; Carter, 8.

At Pottsville, Pa., Benny Kentner, aged 16, was brained with an axe by a Hungarian party who were annoyed by a band of boys. The Hungarian was arrested.

A negro woman at Amissville, Rappahannock County, Va., tied her son, nine years old, hand and foot, to her cabin floor, made a fire over him with splinters and burned him to death.

The Assembly of Southern Presbyterians has decided not to take action of pressing the revised New Testament at present. Next year's meeting of the Assembly will be held at Lexington, Ky.

Barnet W. Dare, of Ranesville, a teacher at the Ohio Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, fell dead on Saturday evening while gathering flowers near Shadeville, 12 miles south. Apoplexy is the supposed cause.

Six hundred employes have been dismissed from the wholesale department of A. T. Stewart & Co., and the wholesale business will be finished by July 1. The retail store will not be shut up for six month yet, probably.

The Cincinnati May Festival Association, with nearly twice as many soloists and a larger orchestra than in 1880, and after an outlay of $40,000 for chorus expenses, finds itself with a fund of $21,500 on hand with which to begin operations for the next Festival.

Thirteen firms on 'Change, in Chicago sign the protest against unjust discrimination which, they allege, is practiced by agents of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railway in giving a Philadelphia firm cut rates on grain from Chicago, thereby depriving them of the profits on business.

The carpenters' strike in Cincinnati is said to be over and the men have returned to work. The loss to the workmen during the strike has been $45,000 and to the building interest not less than $1,000,000. Of the 1,000 carpenters out only about 400 can obtain work, owing to the forfeiture of contracts.

The Christian Church Missionary Society of Ohio, will hold its annual convention in Columbus, beginning May 23, at 2 P. M., in the church at the corner of Coy and Third streets, and will continue through Wednesday and Thursday. The local church authorities have notice that 150 delegates will be present.

On the night of the first of May the ship "Western Belle," from Greenock, ran into an iceberg and was sunk. Capt. Frew and 13 of the crew went down with the vessel. The schooner "President," from Antwerp, picked up six of the survivors, after they were nearly frozen, and has just landed them at Quebec.

THE OUTLOOK.

Crop Reports Received at St. Louis—The Cool Weather Having Its Effect—White Frost in Iowa—Harvesting in Texas.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—From over 200 reports received by one of the leading and most reputable grain commission houses, this City, from all sections of this State, respecting the crops, the following condensation is made: With three or four exceptions, the reports indicate that never before were wheat prospects so promising at this season of the year. The late cool weather has checked the rank growth and at the same time put a stop to the progress of the chinch-bugs, of which there are quite a number, but they have thus far done no injury. The army worms have appeared in the Southeastern Counties, but have done no damage yet. At one point, Hessian flies have shown themselves, but in too small numbers to cause damage, nor has the rust done any injury. Wheat is now heading out and the general expressed opinion is that it is too far advanced to suffer by insects of any kind, even if young chinch bugs should appear, which seems very improbable after the recent cool wet weather.

The acreage of wheat sown is much larger than was harvested last season. Harvesting begins early in June, if the weather is favorable.

Corn is about all planted and Southern and Central Counties show very good standing for this time of the year. In some sections it has received two ploughings. Cool weather has kept it backward somewhat, but on the whole it looks very well. The acreage is larger than 1881. No fear of damage by chinch bugs is anticipated, unless the weather during June should be very hot and dry.

Oats—Acreage larger. The crop looks exceedingly well. With good weather the harvesting will begin during the first days of June.

Fruit—Small apples promise very well. Peaches appear less plentiful. Meadows and stock doing well; farmers well up in their work and in fine spirits.

From Kansas the reports are numerous and universally good, and, while the area sown is probably 15 to 20 per cent. less than sown last season, a larger yield per acre is anticipated. Chinchbugs have decreased considerably since the cool weather set in, but are still numerous. No damage seems to have been occasioned by them, however. In northern Counties, if hot, dry weather occurs, the wheat may suffer somewhat by their work. Harvesting will begin in the southeastern Counties from May 25 to June 1, if the weather remains favorable. The acreage planted with corn is fully 25 per cent. greater than planted in 1881, and the crop is generally good. In many sections the plant had an unhealthy yellow appearance, but has recently greatly improved under the influence of warm, bright weather. No damage to corn by chinch-bugs is anticipated. In the event of the eggs not having been destroyed, the new crop of bugs may turn from the dry wheat field to the young and tender corn. Oats look well. The harvest begins about July.

Altogether the prospects were never more favorable to an early and bountiful yield in Kansas, and farmers are in excellent spirits.

In Arkansas wheat is looking extremely well. Some fields sown early have already been harvested, showing a very good yield. The standing wheat fields are looking very fine. A few chinch bugs have appeared, but have done no damage. No other insects and no rust reported in the wheat and the acreage is 30 to 40 per cent. larger than last season. The acreage of corn about the same as last year. Owing to the recent cold weather the corn is backward, but bids fair to do well with the warm weather. Oats looking well and will be harvested about June 2. Fruit prospects very promising.

In Texas harvest is now progressing. Wheat is of good quality and the yield will be above the average. The area sown was fully 50 per cent. greater than that sown the previous year. The army worm appeared early, but did no damage to wheat. No chinch bugs. Some rust but no injury, being beaten off by the rains. The acreage of corn and wheat largely increased. Corn looks well. It is now from knee to waist high. Oats harvest now in progress in Central and Southern portions of the State. The yield of oats is estimated from 60 to 100 bushels to the acre. A reliable correspondent, in a late letter, estimates the oat crop of Texas this year at fully 16,000,000 bushels.

DES MOINES, May 23.—A special to the State Register from Jasper County reports a white frost last night and injury to the fruit crop. At Fort Dodge, Webster County, the thermometer registered 28° above. Grapes and strawberries are all gone there, and in Story County the frost was the most severe of any ever known at this season. Tomatos were destroyed, corn seriously injured and even the foliage of the trees turned brown. Like reports come from various points in the southeast.

ST. PAUL, May 23.—The cold weather of the last few days has checked wheat seeding in North Dakota, where it was not completed. In Minnesota wheat was all in the ground before the rain and is now coming up and looking well. To-day is cold and cloudy, with a flurry of snow in some parts of the State and Dakota. The acreage to wheat this year is increased from 30 to 100 per cent. in the new lands of Northern Minnesota and Dakota. In the southern part of the State, however, there is a large falling off. Farmers are turning their attention to corn, oats and other crops. Corn planting is very backward, on account of the cold weather. It has not been finished in any localities, and is fairly begun in some. Unless there is a speedy change the corn crop will be a comparative failure, and it cannot be got into the ground in time to mature before the Fall frosts.

Reed and Guiteau Still Hopeful.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—After the adverse decision, Reed visited Guiteau who seems, Reed says, to have perfect faith he is coming out all right in the end. Reed will visit the jail with the Notary and obtain Guiteau's signature to an affidavit which will be used in the next step in the case.

The body of George Knoll, one of the four young men drowned in Wolf Lake, Wis., has been recovered.

IRELAND.

The Parnell-Gladstone Program Outlined—Amendments to the Coercion Bill—Forster Opposed to Any Compromise—Michael Davitt on the Situation—Riot at Limerick.

BOSTON, May 21.—A cable to the Herald from London, says: I am enabled to give exclusive information that the Parnell-Gladstone program regarding the passage of new Irish measures is now complete. The Land League members have been informed. The progress of the Repression of Crime bill will determine the action of the Government regarding the arrears act. If they obstruct the first the Government will delay the second. Gladstone's anxiety to get the crime bill through in some form, is explained by his vast loss of ministerial popularity with the masses since the Dublin murders and the hope of recovery by this method. Hence the concessions to Parnell's followers to induce them to avoid an obstruction that would surely destroy Gladstone's Governmen. When Forney's bill comes up Tuesday in Committee, it is reported amendments will be offered and accepted. One relating to the proposed embargo on Irish newspapers will provide, when adopted, that the suppression shall only refer to American journals of the Rossa description. This will remove heavy restrictions from the local Irish press. Another amendment will reduce the term of operation of the law from three years to two. Another will make less arbitrary power of arresting persons merely suspected of belonging to secret societies. A fourth modifies the power of local magistrates and provides an opportunity for appeal to the high court of persons held by their authority. The Land League members are led to understand the Liberals will accept these amendments on condition that their opposition shall not be of the protracted order which usually characterizes Irish debate.

The Irish members will likewise introduce other amendments as a matter of course, but they will be rejected. Their work will have the appearance of its usual force, but will be superficial. The Land Leaguers will take advantage of Gladstone's weakness in Parliament to force the passage of the arrears bill and at the same time demand a certain reduction in coercive measures. Their opinion is a dissolution will speedily follow the adoption of the new coercion act, and they hope, if the Government splits on the result of this measure, to secure its repeal.

Members of the Liberal party tell your correspondent the greatest dissatisfaction to the new policy exists among the Radicals and Tories.

Story said last night that Gladstone must speedily choose between these wings of the party. They decline longer to be harnessed together. Nobody has faith in Gladstone's power now. Forster adheres to his belief in a strong Government. He says the measures must, however, be distinct and uncompromising. He denounced with some bitterness the bargain with Parnell. He did not believe Ireland would receive any measure conciliatory or otherwise, except in the spirit that the people there regard friendly overtures as an acknowledgment of weakness to be taken advantage of. Not while this exists can Ireland be safely governed by half measures, and it is unsafe for the Government to undertake it.

The Liberal party has grave fears as to the result of the present policy. The ministerial crisis is far from being past.

Healy did not care where the Government went after the passage of the arrears bill. He thought dissolution extremely likely on account of the new coercion policy. The Irish party would certainly assist to that end as far as possible. It was willing to help the Liberals pass the Land League bill, but will work against them with redoubled energy when the bill becomes a law, and will go to any extreme to help the poor Irish farmers.

McCarthy says the League is willing to attain its end by any means, and will help the Liberals while the Liberals help Ireland. It is more important to pass the arrears bill than to hinder the prevention of crime bill, which the Irish members could not hope to do more than check for a few weeks.

The correspondent says: "I understand Parnell went to Paris again yesterday morning to consult with Davitt and Eagan, and is not expected back before Monday. Other members of the League, momentarily estranged from him, till the discovery of the letter to O'Shea, on which the Government bargain was based, have become reconciled and will work with him here. Undoubtedly the most critical time in connection with the Ministerial crisis has been the past week. We have at this time the curious spectacle of the most conservative Government in the world, steeped in political bargains of the most extraordinary character."

LONDON, May 21.—Michael Davitt, addressing a meeting of Irishmen at Manchester, said nobody lamented the recent murders more than he, and nobody was readier to prevent such crimes in the future. He declared that without the presence of the police and military the property of Irish landlords would not be worth a month's purchase. There could be no alliance between Irishmen and English Whigs until landlordism was completely abolished. The Government could not grapple effectually with a secret movement when it was made to appear that such a movement was only for the protection of a wronged people. If Gladstone was in earnest in his efforts so suppress crime he must go to the source of all the outrages and remove landlordism, sweep away Dublin Castle, and show he could repose the same confidence in Ireland as in Canada.

DUBLIN, May 22.—It is untrue that crape has been affixed to the residence of Cardinal McCabe and the representation of a coffin left on his doorstep.

Seventeen houses were burned at Middleton, County Cork, and 70 persons homeless.

Rev. Sheehy has returned to Kilmallock, and received an ovation.

There was a riot at Limerick between the police and people. The police charged with fixed bayonets; several persons injured.

BOND PLATES.

Arrest of Smythe, the New York Engraver for Stealing Plates.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The United States authorities arrested Charles Smythe, an engraver of Herkimer Station, Brooklyn, on Saturday, upon an indictment charging him and William Brockway, alias E. W. Spencer, the counterfeiter, with stealing from the Treasury Department certain plates, or impressions of plates, used in printing United States 6 per cent. bonds, falling due in 1881. The indictment was found by the grand jury of the District of Columbia, and the order for the arrest was sent by District Attorney Corkhill. The indictment charges that the theft was committed on January 15, 1881. Smythe denies having had anything to do with the theft of the plates. He was expecting the arrest, and believes he can prove his innocence. Brockway, who is well known as a very expert forger and counterfeiter, was arrested in 1880, in Brooklyn, for his connection with the counterfeiting of $200,000 worth of United States 6 per cent. bonds, which were so admirably executed that the most expert bond clerks declared them genuine. It has been asserted that the counterfeiters succeeded in setting afloat hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of counterfeit bonds. At the time the arrest of Brockway was made, Smythe was also arrested for engraving the counterfeits for Brockway. The latter confessed what he had done, and on the promise that the case against him should not be pressed, he agreed to surrender all the counterfeit plates and tools for making them in his possession. With the United States officers he went to the Jamaica woods on Long Island, and a large number of plates were dug up and turned over to the Government. Brockway and Smythe were released, but their movements were kept under surveillance.

Washington's Family Bible.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Justice Hegner yesterday carried up to the Senate the old family Bible that belonged to Augustine Washington, father of Gen. George Washington, which was sent to him and placed in his custody for safe keeping and exhibit to Congress. It contains the family record of births and deaths; also, the time of baptism of the children. It passed into the hands of Mary Washington, the mother of George, who wove the goods of which the cover was made. She gave it to her daughter, Bettie Lewis, of Fredericksburg, and she passed it over to her son, Robert Lewis, and he presented it to Bettie B. Bassett, who now owns it and has had the Bible in her possession for the past 46 years. It is an old-looking work, full of pictures, and what is more curious still, Saint Simon is represented as wearing eye-glasses, which were not supposed to be in use in those days.

Terrible Tragedy in Iowa.

MUSCATINE, May 22.—John McMenomon, a farmer, living 12 miles west of Muscatine, aged 65, was shot and killed by his 15-year-old daughter Saturday. The father and daughter were quarreling, when the girl's brother, aged 18, handed her a revolver with which she shot her father through the breast. It is supposed the children desired to get possession of their father's property. The mother is in the insane asylum.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

Senate bills authorizing the Texas & St. Louis Railway Company to build bridges in Arkansas, and to incorporate the Garfield Memorial Hospital passed.

The five per cent. land bill was taken up. Sen. Vance's amendment was rejected, and debate turned upon the amendment offered by Sen. Hoar to refer the question to the Court of Claims, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court. The amendment was lost—24 to 26. An amendment offered by Sen. Farley, and advocated by his colleague (Miller) admitting California to the benefits of the bill, and requiring the money paid that State to be held as a school fund, was adopted—33 to 17. A motion to indefinitely postpone the bill was lost—yeas, 21; nays 22.

Offering and voting down amendments, interspersed with motions to adjourn, then continued.

Sen. Morgan moved to provide that none of the money to which any State shall become entitled under the act shall be retained by the United States on account of any direct tax remaining due or unpaid from any State to the United States under the act of August, 1876. Adopted—yeas, 34; nays, 5. The bill then passed—yeas, 23; nays, 7.

The bill provides that lands entered by military scrip or bounty land warrants in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Oregon, Nevada and Colorado, including Virginia military and United States military land warrants located in Ohio, shall be construed to come within the provisions of the law for the payment to the States of five percentum of the proceeds of public lands disposed of within their borders, the lands to be rated at the rate of $1.25 per acre, and payments to be made in cash. It also provides that the money remaining on the books of the Treasury to the credit of any public land States under the act of 1836, which distributed the treasury surplus, shall not be charged as an offset against any part of the amount coming to the State under the bill. The bill prohibits States paying any part of the money received by them to agents or attorneys for services in procuring the passage of the act or in connection with the claims of States, unless such payments are authorized by State laws passed after the date of the act.

HOUSE.

Mr. Townsend (O.) introduced a bill to establish a Board of Commissioners of the Inter-State Commerce Bureau, of the Interior Department. Referred.

The House resumed consideration of the Bank Charter Extension bill, the pending question being on the amendment offered by Crapo as an independent section.

Mr. Crapo offered as an additional section an amendment providing that on deposit of bonds the association making the same shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of Currency circulating notes equal in amount to 90 per cent. of the current market value, not exceeding par of the United States bonds so transferred and delivered. It further provides that at no time shall the total amount of such notes issued exceed 90 per cent. of the amount actually paid in of the capital stock, and repeals sections 5,171 and 5,176, revised statutes; adopted by yeas 109, nays 82.

Mr. Buckner (Mo.) offered as a new section an amendment increasing the amount of the reserve to be held by the banks in large cities from 25 to 30 per cent. of the aggregate amount of its notes in circulation, and in other cities from 15 to 20 per cent, and providing that the circulating notes of all banking associations shall be redeemed at the counters of the respective associations or at the Treasury at Washington, at the option of the holder. Rejected by 57 to 126.

Mr. Rice (Mo.) offered an amendment for the substitution of legal tender Treasury notes for bank notes when the latter shall be withdrawn from circulation. Rice referred to the remarks of Bland yesterday in regard to the Greenback party as a gross perversion of facts. He would not charge the gentleman who made the remarks as doing so willfully and maliciously, but would attribute them to ignorance of the facts and a desire to make political capital. He pronounced the statement that the Greenback members from Missouri had been pledged to vote for the Republican Speaker, if necessary to secure his election, as a bold and unmitigated perversion without the slightest foundation of truth.

Mr. Bland said he had not charged any pledges had been made, but had stated a leading Republican paper of Missouri had insisted that no Independent or Greenback candidate would receive Republican support until they had pledged themselves to aid in organizing the House under Republican control. Rice's amendment was rejected by 46 to 146.

Mr. Randall offered an amendment authorizing and requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to receive all deposits of gold coin and bullion in sums of not less than $20, and to issue certificates therefor in denominations of not less than $20, corresponding with the denomination of United States notes. The coin or bullion, on deposit for or representing certificates of deposit, shall be retained in the treasury for payment on demand. Ruled out, not being germane.

A number of amendments were offered and considered pending, and then the previous question was ordered.

Mr. Morrison (Ill.) offered an amendment providing that Congress may at any time amend, alter or repeal this act and the acts of which this is amendatory. Adopted.

Other amendments and substitutes printed in the Record were successively voted down without being read, the Speaker merely indicating the proposition by the name of the member offering it.

Mr. Murch (Me.) moved to lay the bill upon the table; lost by 46 to 104.

Mr. Buckner (Mo.) moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Banking and Currency, with instruction to report back some measure by which the power of banks under all circumstances shall be restricted from causing undue contraction or expansion of the bank note circulation. Lost—44 to 104.

The bill then passed as amended by yeas, 125; nays, 67.

There was a number of pairs announced but no statement as to how the members would have voted. Among them were the pairs of Hewitt and Ketcham, (N. Y.) who would have voted in the affirmative, with Willis and Buckner, who would have voted in the negative.

A joint resolution passed appropriating $16,000,000 to supply the deficiency in the appropriations for army pensions.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from ex-Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson, stating briefly the status of the case of Hallet Kilbourn vs. J. G. Thompson, and asking his communication be referred to the proper committee, that such action may be taken by the House as the exigency of the case may require. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Calkins (Ind.) gave notice that he would call up to-morrow the contested election case of Mackey vs. O'Conner.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 22.

Sen. Miller (Cal.) introduced a joint resolution to authorize the President to declare martial law in Alaska. Referred.

The Geneva Award bill came up as unfinished business. Hoar addressed the Senate on the subject. Some amendments were proposed, and the whole matter went over.

The House bill increasing the pension of Col. D. C. Thomas $20 per month in excess of the rate now allowed officers of his grade was postponed indefinitely; yeas 26, nays 19. The affirmative vote, with one or two exceptions, was given by the Democratic side.

The Secretary of War asks for a special appropriation of $25,000, not later than June 1, for the purpose of dispatching a vessel with men and supplies for the relief of the expedition of last year, sent to Lady Franklin Bay. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Calkins called up, as a privileged question, the contested election case of Mackey vs. Dibble.

Mr. Randall moved that when the House adjourn to-day it be until Wednesday. Lost—ayes, 82; nays 112. Randall then raised the question of consideration of the election case. The vote resulted yeas 113; nays 2, (Neal and Cox). The call of the House was ordered, which disclosed the presence of 223 members. The doors were then closed and the Sergeant-at-Arms directed to take absent members into custody.

Nothing was done until 2:40 P. M., when the Sergeant-at-Arms appeared at the bar of the House with a member. The usual explanation speeches and by-play followed until 4 o'clock, when further proceedings under the call were dispensed with and the vote recurring on the question under consideration, again no quorum voted. Yeas, 118, nays, 1, Phillips, of Connecticut. After another call of the House, Calkins gave notice that he would call up the election case to-morrow.

The Fight Continues.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Democrats again refused to vote on the contested election case. A call of the House was ordered, and the Sergeant-at-Arms sent after absent members. The vote showed 17 less than a quorum.

The Markets.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE, WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1882.

The summary of the business of the country for the past week, shows that the volume was not as large as was anticipared. The failures were much larger than during the previous week, and depression is noticerble at several leading manufacturing points. The iron trade is dull, as is also the dry goods trade at primary points. But the reflex of the week's business does not show that the country is on the eve of depressing times. The weather was so inclement as to preclude the possibility of activity. Retailers were not disposed to purchase of jobbers, while customers did not appear at their places of business, and jobbers as a consequence had no occasion to purchase from first hands. Cold and wet weather in the Spring has a depressing influence, for as long as it continues the lighter fabrics cannot find ready sale. The present week has opened auspiciously for a more satisfactory business. The skies are bright and there is hope that warmer weater will set in, which will be a great stimulant to active trade. If the temperature continues seasonable throughout the coming week, the BLADE will very likely be able to convey to its readers the cheerful tidings in its next issue that business activity is apparent everywhere throughout the country.

To-day's reports up to latest hour by telegraph to the BLADE say money is loaning at 3 ₩ cent. Prime mercantile paper at 4½@5½ ₩ cent. Bar silver, 114⅝c. Sterling Exchange steady; actual business, $4.86¾ for 60 days and $4.89½ for sight. Government bonds unchanged, except extended 4½'s, which are ⅛ ₩ cent. lower. State securities dull; Tennessee mixed lower. Railroad bonds steady. Stocks—After 11 o'clock the market was dull and weak.

Government Bonds—U. S. 6's extended, 101⅜; U. S. 5's extended, 101⅜; 4½'s coupons, 115⅛; 4's coupons, 120⅞c; Pacific sixes of '95, 132.

STATE STOCKS.

	Tues	Wed	Thr	Frid	Sat.	Mon
Old Tennessees	58¾	59	59¾	59¼	59¼	60½
New Tennes'e's	58½	59	59½	59½	59¾	60
Old Virginia's	33	34	34	33	33	34
Va. con.'85,pf'd	13½	13	13	14	13	13
Missouri 6's	113	113	113¼	112½	113½	113¾
Louisiana 7¼'s	67	68	68	67	68	67⅝

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Tues	Wed	Thr	Frid	Sat.	Mon
U. S. 6's extend	101¾	101⅜	101½	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
U. S. 5's extend	101½	101¼	101½	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
U. S. 4½'s, coup	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	115¾	115⅛
U. S. 4's, coup	120⅞	120⅜	120¾	120¾	120¾	120⅞
Sterling, sight	490	489¾	489¾	489¾	489¾	489¾
Sterling, 60 day	487¼	487	486¾	486¾	486¾	486¾
Pacific 6's of '95	132	132	133	134	132	132

The following is the statement of the New York banks for the week ended Saturday:

Loans, increase	$ 678,100
Specie, decrease	3,034,800
Legal tenders, increase	681,100
Deposits, decrease	1,331,900
Circulation, decrease	7,700
Reserve, decrease	2,020,725

Banks now hold $6,152,225 in excess of legal requirements.

The returns issued by the Board of Trade shows that during the month of April British imports increased, compared with that month in last year by £847,000, and that the exports increased £243,000.

The total imports at New York for the week were $2,207,700 below those of the previous week. The dry goods are $113,494 and the general merchandise $2,094,206 less. The following table enables comparisons to be made with totals at a corresponding period in the prvious year:

	1881.	1882.
Dry goods	$ 1,231,817	$ 2,026,927
General mdse	9,373,972	6,064,307
Total for week	$ 10,605,789	$ 8,091,234
Prev. reported	141,813,546	170,885,093
Since January 1	152,419,335	178,976,327

The exports (exclusive of specie) for the week ended May 9, were $349,713 above those of last week. The following enables comparisons to be made with the totals at a corresponding period in the previous year:

	1881.	1882.
For the week	$ 7,123,664	$ 6,144,891
Prev. reported	127,110,663	105,985,669
Since January 1	$134,234,327	$112,130,560

THE MARKETS.

Within the week closed yesterday the wheat market has gained considerably in strength, as was predicted in the BLADE of a week since. What the course of the market will be during the present week is a problem that is not easy of solution. The time of year has arrived when great caution will be necessary to successfully deal in wheat, especially in deferred futures. For cash and May the natural course of the market should be towards strength, as the new crop cannot to any extent influence values; but during later months new wheat will be placed upon the market to an extent that will have a tendency to cause a decline. Speculators may manipulate the market to keep wheat up during June, but in this they will have no easy task. July wheat at 117¾c, with the present outlook for a good harvest, is too high, and ere long a downward turn may be anticipated. The present condition of wheat is excellent. While the growth of the plant has been checked by cold and rainy weather, there has been this favorable feature, that the chinch-bugs and wire worms have been killed, and with warm, pleasant weather within the next two weeks, there will be a very encouraging change for the better. It is claimed by well-informed operators on 'Change that wheat touched its highest point before harvest on yesterday.

On Tuesday of last week No. 2 Red Wheat for cash in this market was sold at 137c; on Wednesday it weakened to 136¼c; on Thursday it moved up to 136⅝c; on Friday the recorded value was 137¾c; on Saturday it strengthened to 138¼c, and yesterday 140¼c was the price, which is an advance for the week of 3¼c.

At to-day's session of the Toledo Produce Exchange there was a free movement of cash Wheat at lower prices than those ruling yesterday. Spot Amber, 139¼@139c, latter to close.

In White Wheat but one sale took place, that of No. 1 White Michigan, the price being 1c below that of yesterday, 137c.

Red Wheat for cash changed hands to fair proportions. No. 2 steady at 139c. No. 2 Wabash 1¼c lower at 139¼c. D. & M. No. 2, 139¼c, 1c off. No. 3 Red Wheat, 113¼c for Kansas.

For future delivery trade was slow, but 57,000 bushels having changed hands. The market opened weak but closed firmer. However, prices closed considerably below those of yesterday. Seller May, 139⅞@139¼c, outside to conclude, ¼c decline. Seller June neglected. Seller July started at 116½c, rose to 116¾c, and finally noted 116⅛c, 1¼c decline. The other months usually dealt in were not touched.

Cash Corn exhibited a fair amount of activity, but was lower. No. 2, 77¼c, 1c lower. Rejected Corn, 77c. Damaged Corn, 69c. For future delivery 48,000 bushels sold at a decline as compared with the previous day. Seller May, 75¼c, 1¼c off. Seller June, 73¾c, then 73c. Seller July, 73c, 1¼c lower.

Oats—One sale of No. 2 White at 57c.

Clover Seed—Nothing done.

The headquarters of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment has been established at Ohio State University, and all communications should be addressed to Prof. W. R. Lazenby. The Board of Control consists of Gov. Foster, N. Ohmer, W. I. Chamberlain, Emmet Mix and W. R. Lazenby. Experimental grounds [illegible] established at the University [illegible] established in accordance with [illegible] General Assembly, approved Ap[illegible] the benefit of the interest of prac[illegible] tific agriculture, and for the devel[illegible] vast agricultural resources of the [illegible] experiments and investigations w[illegible] on both in the field and laboratory, [illegible] with the following great agricultur[illegible] viz: 1. Grain Raising. 2. Stock Farming and Dairy Husbandry. 3. Fruit and Vegetable Culture. 4. Forestry. The Station is prepared to test varieties; to analyze and test fertilizers and manures; to examine seeds that are suspected of being unsound or adulterated; to identify and describe weeds and other plants; to investigate and describe when known, the habits of injurious and beneficial insects, and other work of a similar character that properly comes within its province. It is the desire of the Board of Control to make the Station as widely useful as its limited appropriation will admit. To this end earnest co-operation of the people and the press of the State is invited. All communications on agricultural and horticultural topics will be fairly considered, and as far as possible promptly answered. Detailed reports of experiments carefully and conscientiously made, will aid the Station in its work. Any citizen of Ohio, who is concerned in the promotion of agriculture, has the right to apply to the Station for any information it can render, and the Station will cheerfully respond to all applications as far as lies in its power. Samples of different varieties of corn, wheat, oats, barley, and other grains; the seeds of fruit and forest trees; vegetables and flowers, that are true to name; specimens of grasses, weeds and other plants that may be of interest; sections of different varieties of wood; specimens of injurious and beneficial insects; these, and other articles and materials illustrative of any department of agriculture, will be gladly received.

Special reports received from London and Liverpool to-day are as follows:

LONDON, May 23—1:00 P. M.—Arrived Wheat dull. Arrived Corn, nothing offering. To arrive Wheat and Corn dull and neglected.

LIVERPOOL, May 23—1:00 P. M.—Wheat, not much doing. Corn dull and easier at 6s.4½d. No. 2 Spring Wheat, 9s.7d; No. 3 Spring, 9s.2d; Red Winter, 10s.2d. Cargoes off coast for United Kingdom and Continent—Wheat and Corn, not much doing.

The BLADE's telegraph dispatch from London this morning, regarding the markets, is as follows:

LONDON, May 22.—The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade for the past week, says: Vegetation made very little progress, as spring crops want rain. Trade in native wheat is dull and languid. Flour is weaker but other articles are unchanged. Foreign breadstuffs are difficult of sale, but are quotably unaltered. Flour is easier and the week's supply in London very small. Maize very languid and easier. Oats quiet and steady. Cargoes very quiet, California being about 6d lower. There were 15 fresh arrivals and six sales, four were withdrawn and nine remain, including three Californias. Sales of English wheat during the week, 41,266 qrs. at 47s. ₩ qr., against 28,402 qrs. at 4[illegible]s.2d ₩ qr. for the corresponding week last year.

General Produce.

BUFFALO, May 23.—Wheat firm; 13,000 bu. No 2 Chicago, 131c. Corn steady; 3,000 bu No. 2 western, 81c; car lots, 81½c. Other grain neglected. Canal freights lower; wheat, 4½c; corn, 4¼c.

DETROIT, May 23.—Flour unchanged at $6 00@6 50. Wheat quiet; No. 1 white, 137¾c; seller May, 134¾c; seller June, 132½c; seller July, 127c; seller August, 112c; seller September 111¾c; seller the year, 109½c; No. 2 red, at 142c No. 2 white, 133¾c asked; extra white, ——c. Receipts—wheat, 15,000 bu; ship-ments, ——bu.

KANSAS CITY, May 23.—The Commercial Indicator reports: Wheat—Receipts, 4,000 bu; shipments, 4,000 bu; in store, —— bu; No. 2 red cash, 117c bid; May, ——c; No. 3, cash, 100c; June, 91½c bid. Corn—Receipts, 5,000 bu; shipments, 3,000 bu; in store, —— bu; market steady and firm; No. 2 mixed, cash, 73¼c bid; May, ——c; June, 71¼c; No. 2 white mixed, cash, ——c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, cash, nominal; June, 51c.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged; family, $6 00@6 25; fancy, $6 50@7 25. Wheat heavy; seller May, 132@135c; No. 2 red, 132@135½c. Corn weak; No. 2 mixed, 77@77¼c. Oats easier; No. 2 mixed, 55c. Rye quiet at 82c. Barley dull at 108c. Pork firm at $20 25. Lard quiet at $11 37½. Bulk meats steady at $8 50@11 50. Bacon steady at 9 25@12½@12 75c. Whisky steady; highwines at 114c. Combination sales of finished goods, 550 barrels, on a basis of 114c.

MILWAUKEE, May 23.—Wheat dull and lower; No 2 hard nominal; 130½c for No. 2 and seller May; 130⅝c; seller June; 121c; seller July; 121c; seller August ——; seller September and seller the year nominal; 113c for No. 3; No. 4 and rejected nominal. Receipts, 31,000 bu. Shipments, 9,000 bu. Corn dull and lower at 72½c for No. 2; 70c for rejected. Oats tame at 51¾c for No. 2; 55c for white. Rye inactive and lower at 82c for No. 1; 80c for No. 2. Barley quiet and steady at 95c for No. 2; 95¼c seller June; 84c for extra No. 3.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—Flour—Market firm but dull; western and Penn sylvania extras, $5 00@5 50; Minnesota extras, $5 25@4 50; Pennsylvania extra families, $6 00@6 25; Ohio extra family, choice, $7 00; Minnesota patents, $8 00@9 00; winter patents, medium, $8 00; Ohio new process, $7 50. Rye fleur steady at $5 00. Wheat firmer; No. 2 Red at grain depot, 145c; do seller May, ——@——c. Corn in good demand for local lots; options ⅝@⅛c lower; sail mixed on track, 87@88c; do at grain depot, 88c; steamer on track, 86c; do at grain depot, 85c; No. 3 do, ——@——c; sail mixed seller May, ——@——c. Oats in moderate demand; No. 1 white, ——c; No. 2 do. 62@62½c; No. 3 do, 61@62c; No. 2 mixed, 60c.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Flour—Receipts, 21,000 bbls.; sales, 13,000 bbls; market dull and unchanged. Wheat ¼@⅝c better, but subsequently lost the advance and declined ⅛@1c; trade moderate; sales, 160,000 bu No. 2 red, seller June, 147¾@148¼c; 240,000 bu do seller July, 181⅛@132⅛c; 120,000 bu do seller August, 123⅛@124⅛c; 40,000 bu do seller September, 123⅛@124⅛c. Corn ¼@⅝c lower and dull; mixed western spot, 82@84⅛c; futures, 81⅝@83⅛c; sales 460,000 bu. Oats a shade easier; western, 62@68c; sales, 80,000 bu. Beef steady; new extra, $15 50. Pork firm; new mess spot, $20 50; old, $19 25@19 37½. Lard 5@7½c lower; steam rendered at $11 72½. Butter dull and unsettled; western, 10@24c; Elgin creamery, 25c. Cheese firm at 2@12½c. Sugar firm. Molasses steady. Petroleum dull. Rice steady. Coffee firm. Freights steady. Spirits turpentine dull at 47@47½c. Rosin firm at $2 30. Tallow firm at 8¼c. Eggs dull at 19c.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—Flour dull and lower; XXX, $5 10@5 25; choice, $5 90@6 00; fancy, $6 25@6 55. Wheat opened lower; No. 2 red, 133¼c cash; ——c seller May; 134c seller June; 113c seller July; 108⅝c seller August; 107⅝c seller September; 107⅝c seller the year; No. 3 do, 12[illegible]c; No. 4 do 11[illegible]c bid. Corn lower and slow; 74@75¼c cash; 75c seller May; 72⅝c seller June; 72¾c seller July; ——c seller August; ——c seller September; ——c seller the year. Oats easy; 55c cash; ——c seller May; 50¼c seller June; 42½c seller July; 34½c seller August; 35½c seller the year. Rye dull at 77c asked. Barley dull at 80@110c. Lead nominally lower at $4 75. Butter unchanged; creamery, 25@27c; dairy, 17@20c. Eggs unchanged at 15c. Whisky quiet at 115c. Pork lower; $20 00 cash; $19 75 bid seller May; $19 75 bid seller June. Dry salt meats unchanged; short-rib, $8 40; long clear, $11 20; short-clear, $11 70. Bacon unchanged; $9 00@11 87½@12 00@12 37½@12 50. Lard nominal; small lots at $11 20@11 27½. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls; wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 91,000 bu; oats, 18,000 bu; rye, —— bu; barley, 2,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls; wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 40,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu; rye, —— bu; barley, —— bu.

CHICAGO, May 23.—Wheat active and lower at 127¾c cash; 127¾c seller May; 127¾c seller June; 125¾c seller July; 114c seller August. Corn weak and lower; 72⅝c cash; 72⅝c seller May; 71¼c seller June; 71⅝c bid seller July; 71⅝c seller August. Oats weak and lower; 51¼c cash; 51¼c seller May; 50¾c seller June; 45¾c seller July; 37¼c seller August. Rye unchanged at 77¼c. Barley unchanged at 100@110c. Whisky unchanged at 118c. Pork irregular at $19 72½ cash; $—— seller May; $19 62½ seller June; $19 80 seller July; $20 00 seller August. Lard weak; $11 40 bid cash; $—— seller May; —— seller June; $11 59 bid seller July; $11 67½ seller August. Hogs—Receipts, 23,000 head; market quiet and slow; and 5@10c lower; light, $7 40@8 00; mixed packing, $7 40@7 90; heavy packing and shipping, $8 00@8 50. Cattle—Receipts, 3,000 head; market strong and active; exports, $7 75@8 25; good to choice shipping, $7 30@7 60; common to fair, $6 25@7 20; mixed butchers, at $2 70@5 60; grass Texans, at $4 00@5 90; stockers and feeders, at $3 30@5 40.

BALTIMORE, May 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged; western superfine, $3 25@4 50; extra, $4 75@5 75; family, $6 00@6 75. Wheat—western dull and lower; No. 2 winter red spot, 141½c; seller May, 141½c; seller June, 142c; seller July, [illegible]; seller August, 121½c; seller September, [illegible]c. Corn—western dull and easy; mixed spot, 81c; seller May, 81c; seller June, 8[illegible]; seller July, 81½c; seller August, 81[illegible]; steamer, ——@——c. Oats steady and [illegible]; western white, 62@63c; mixed, 61c; Pennsylvania, 60@63c. Rye steady; fair to prime, 87@90c. Hay firm at $17 00@18 00. Provisions—market firm and higher; mess pork, $20@21. Bulk meats—loose shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, $9 62½@12 37½. Bacon—shoulders, $10 37½; clear rib sides, $13 37½. Hams, $15 50@15 75. Lard unchanged; refined, $12 75. Butter dull—western packed, 15@20c; roll, 15@20c. Eggs quiet; fresh at 19@20c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged; refined, 7¾@7¾c. Coffee steady and unchanged; rio cargoes, 8@13⅛c. Sugar firm; A soft, 10c. Whiskey dull and irregular at 120@121c. Freights to Liverpool, per steamer dull and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 2,011 bbls; wheat, 5,500 bu; corn, 11,200 bu; oats, 4000 bu; rye, —— bu. Shipments—Wheat, —— bu; corn, 3,986 bu. Sales—Wheat, 172,000 bu; corn, 74,000 bu.

Live Stock Markets.

CINCINNATI, May 22.—Hogs—Market firm; common and light, $6 00@7 75; packing and butchers', $7 35@8 00. Receipts, 661 head; shipments, —— head.

ST. LOUIS, May 22.—Hogs—Receipts, 3,300 head; shipments, 1,300 head; market active and higher, demand exceeds supply; light to best Yorkers, $6 90@7 55; packing, $[illegible]; butchers' to fancy, $8 00@8 35; pigs, $6 [illegible].

EAST LIBERTY, PA., May 22.—[illegible] 2,057 head; market slow at about last [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Swine—Receipts, 5,380 head; fair supply and moderate demand at $9 50@11 00.

Sheep—Receipts, 5,265 head; sheep quoted at $2 50@5 75; lambs, $6 00@8 00.

BUFFALO, May 22.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 815 head; consigned through, 163 cars; good demand and prices a shade higher; offerings mainly poor to medium; extra steers, $8 00@8 25, good to choice, $7 50@7 90; fair to medium, $6 75@7 20; light, $6 00@7 00; Missouri and Texas, $5 50@6 00.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 3,200 head; consigned through 8 cars; market dull owing to unfavorable eastern reports; fair to good clipped sheep, $5 25@5 50; choice, $5 75; common, $4 75@5 00; no sale for wool sheep; several cars unsold.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 8,000 head; consigned through 73 cars; market steady, with a good demand; good to choice Yorkers, $8 00@10 00, light mixed grades, $7 00@9 00; good medium weights, $8 20@8 35; pigs, $6 50@7 50. Best grades disposed of.

CHICAGO, May 22.—Hogs—Receipts to-day 22,000 head; shipments, 4,500 head; market active and 5@10c higher, with a poor quality of offerings; common to good mixed, $7 40@7 90; heavy packing and shipping, $8 00@8 50; light, $7 40@7 85; skips and culls, $5 75@7 50.

Cattle—Receipts to-day, 3,600 head; shipments, 800 head; market strong, active and 10@15c higher; no extra stock here, the quality being poor; exports, $7 75@8 00; good to choice shipping steers, $7 20@7 60; common to fair, $6 25@7 00; mixed butchers' plentiful and easier at $2 50@5 65; grass Texans a trifle easy, but prices steady; canners, $4 40@5 5[illegible]; shippers, $5 65@6 25; stockers and feeders, $[illegible].

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 600 head; shipments, —— head; market steady; inferior to fair shorn, $3 10@4 00; good to choice, $4 50@5 10; wooled, $4 50@6 50.

KANSAS CITY, May 22.—The Commercial Indicator reports: Cattle—Receipts, 140 head; shipments, 80 head; market firm and demand good; Colorado steers, $6 00; native steers, $4 25; cows, $4 00@5 00.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 600 head; market active and higher; sales at $6 80@7 55; bulk at $7 15@7 55.

Sheep—Receipts, 500 head; shipments, 200 head; market steady; good to choice clipped, $4 25@4 75.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Beeves—Receipts for two days, 4,600 head; making 11,200 head for the week, against 8,780 head last week; market not so strong and prices dropped strong ¼@1c ₩ lb on medium and lower grades and ½c ₩ head on better qualities; top steers, both corn and still-fed sold at $15 25@15 50; poor to good steers, $12 75@15 00. Exporters used 200 fat steers. Shipments for the week ended Saturday, 454 live cattle, 1,048 quarters of beef, 845 live sheep, 76 carcasses of mutton, and —— dressed pigs.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for two days, 11,000 head; making 35,300 for the week, against 29,400 head last week; market dull and ¼@½c ₩ lb lower; common to prime clipped sheep, $4 75@6 25 ₩ 100 lbs; not all sold.

Swine—Receipts for two days, 9,700 head; making 27,000 head for the week, against 21,400 head last week; market firm for live hogs at $7 75@8 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

DR. HARTER'S

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of iron that will not blacken the teeth, so charcteristic of other iron preparations.

GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy, has in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians, have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice.
DR. ROBERT SAMUELS, 3104 Wash Avenue,
ST. LOUIS, MO., NOV. 26th, 1881.

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

IRON TONIC.

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

Miscellaneous.

DRY GOODS.

For the week just closed the Eastern markets have been quiet and uninteresting. For seasonable fabrics there has been a lack of vigor in the demand, and takings were moderate. The New York Journal of Commerce says: "For the period of the season and year the extreme inactivity that has prevailed is of very unusual occurrence, but scarcely more so than the chilling temperature and cold rain storms that have been of daily steadiness. The weather conditions have been extremely unfavoraole to a consumptive distribution, and their probable effect upon the crops a cause of much speculation. The import and export account of the country has also attracted considerable attention. In fact the general inactivity of trade has offered ample opportunity for the full consideration of all economic questions, also the course of the present and prospective markets. For the month, as for the week, the demand and distribution have been disappointing, and as the season advances the curious character of the market thus far in the year, becomes more clearly developed. Notwithstanding the many interruptions to trade since the season opened, the facts disclosed show a larger quantity of goods having been distributed than in any corresponding period, but conducted in such a legitimate manner as not to have attracted even the ordinary attention." The local trade is in a healthy condition.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

In Boston, for seasonable goods, there is a good demand. The business has opened earlier than usual by about three weeks, and in most lines the average volume of trade has already been secured. In New York the traffic of the past week was rather light. On account of the backwardness of the season, light summer wear, which usually meets with a brisk demand about this season of the year, has been almost entirely neglected. In Philadelphia the bad weather caused a decrease in business. In Chicago business was fair. The local jobbing trade has been of good proportions.

TOBACCO.

There are several signs which show the market to be in a healthy condition—first, the large offerings and the demand continuing active, and the next the immense number of common grades offered, which generally has a tendency to make an easy market, but even with this pressure the market remains firm. The useful grades of old are firmer, and there is a good demand, the prices being higher than for several weeks, and but few rejections on this sort, indicating that the holders are well satisfied with the tone of the market. The mediums and good mediums, especially if they have color, bring full figures, and the market is firm on this sort, while the common grades of old sell quite well. The colory leaf grades of new are eagerly sought after, and the market is very active on this sort, the prices being high and competition strong. This grade is selling better than any other, with a tendency for a higher market. The medium colory grades come in for their share of attention; in fact, all colory grades are in active demand and full figures are received. There are about one fourth of the breaks common grades, which sell quite well, there being a fair demand, and good prices are received.

WOOL.

The Circular of Harding, Martin & Co., Boston, says of the wool market: The transactions of the week have been fair, amounting to 1,796,000 lbs of all kinds, but show some falling off compared with some previous weeks. This is in consequence of the comparatively small stock of desirable fleeces on the market and also on account of the comparatively high prices at all points in the interior where new wool has made its appearance. Now that new wool will soon be on the market at all points, we would impress upon the growers the necessity of putting their wools up well in order to insure their full values. It has been urged by many that the only correct way to market wool is in the unwashed state, as a nearer approach to the true value can thus be obtained. We do not question the statement. If wool is washed at all, it should be washed clean and thoroughly; the tags taken off in the spring should be kept out of the fleece and sold by themselves for what they are worth. They should never be put into the fleece. Whether washed or unwashed they should be kept out of the fleece. Wool that is partly or improperly washed has to be classed as unmerchantable and will sell in the market for about three quarters of the value of washed. It is these wools that invariably entail loss upon the buyer. We should say to the farmers, wash your wool well or not at all. We would recommend the discontinuance of the use of the box in tying up wool. Fleeces properly folded and carefully rolled up and tied with not over four strings, will sell better than if done up in a box. Square, closely tied fleeces are looked upon with suspicion as containing stuffing. Rolled and tied in the way we suggest gives the buyer an opportunity to see whether the wool is honest or not, and he will pay more for it if found so. We believe it is for the interest of the grower to handle his wool in every particular as well as possible. If this advice is followed we believe that growers will obtain more satisfactory returns.

The sales of the week indicate prices as follows: Ohio and Pennsylvania fleece, X, XX and XX and above, 40@45c; Ohio No. 1, 46c; Michigan X, 39@41c; combing and delaine, 43@48c; Texas, ——@——c; Territory, 28@30c; unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces, 16@23c; California spring, 27@33c; California fall, 16@22c; super and extra pulled, 36@48c; noils, 35@40c; scoured, 39@85c.

BROOM CORN.

Broom Corn in Chicago is quoted: Good to choice hurl and carpet brush 10@11c; self-working green 9@10c; do red-tipped, 8½@8¾c; red brush 7½@8c; inferior, damaged and stained, 6¼@7c; crooked, 5@6½c.

GROCERIES.

Latest telegraphic advices from Eastern markets report: Sugars steady. Coffees firm. Teas quiet. Fruits firm.

Notes.

Bituminous and black coal is found in 18 States, and is produced in 2,714 mines and 5,000 diggings operated by farmers. The total amount of capital invested is $89,999,100; wages paid $30,707,059 to 90,475 miners; value of coal mined, $49,733,602.

Last year the German wire mills supplied England with 300,000 tons of wire, and Russia with 40,000 tons. France received from Germany from 12,000 to 15,000 tons of steel wire for sofa springs, and America not less than 30,000 tons from the same source.

There are 6,000,000 miles of fencing in the United States, the total cost of which has been more than $2,000,000,000. The census reports show that during the census year there were expended in fencing $78,629,000. Of this amount the largest contribution was from Illinois; the second from Pennsylvania.

A foreign exchange comments on the thrifty disposition of Pope Leo, who breeds and cultivates eels in the lagoons of Comacchio. They come from the Adriatic in immense shoals, and are fed on other fish. Several tons are cooked and sent from the lagoons every lent.

Recent reports from the wine districts of France—such as have been spared from the ravages of the phylloxera—state that but little, if any, damage has been done by the late frosts, and that the appearance of the vines is excellent. The wines of the last vintage are said to have been the best since 1878. Fine old sherries, of late neglected by buyers, are now said to be abundant. The trade manifests renewed life, and the only stumbling-block appears to be the want of satisfactory duties.

There are 75 glass factories in the region of Pittsburgh, 24 of which are engaged in the manufacture of table ware, 24 engaged in the manufacture of window glass, 8 in which flint glass bottles are made, 10 exclusively engaged in the manufacture of green glass bottles, and 9 of which produce chimneys. These factories are owned by 59 firms. The capital invested in them amounts $5,985,000. They give employment to 6,442 operatives, and the values of the annual product in 1881 was $6,832,983.

An island off the coast of California was planted with bamboo some years since. The plant grew luxuriantly, and formed a dense thicket 12 feet high. A flood drowned out the roots, and no efforts have been made since to cultivate this valuable product in this country. In a consular report it is learned that there are over 500 uses to which bamboo is put in China. If the Edison electric lamp proves a popular success, the demand for bamboo by that company would run its price up to an enormous figure.

At the regular London quarterly ivory sales, April 25, 26 and 27, but 81 tons of ivory were offered, against 122 tons at the corresponding time the year before. The restricted supply was due to short receipts from the Cape and the west coast of Africa. Zanzibar, Bombay and Egyptian were about up to the average. The demand was good, but prices were somewhat irregular. Rhinoceros horns sold with great competition, and walrus teeth brought full rates. The stock on April 27 is reported to have been 135 tons, against 213 tons last year. The next sales will take place July 25.

The growth of dairying in the West and Northwest is shown by the increase in the number of cows kept—as good an indicator, on the whole, as anything. Taking the four States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, in 1870, they contained 1,430,976 cows. Of this number Wisconsin had 308,377, Illinois 640,321, Iowa 319,811, and Minnesota 121,487. In 1880 the number of cows had increased to 2,474,019. Of this number Wisconsin had 478,374, Illinois 865,913, Iowa 854,187, Minnesota 275,545. The increase in Wisconsin is 55 ₩ cent., Illinois 35 ₩ cent., Iowa 131 ₩ cent. and Minnesota 121 ₩ cent.

The Washington Agricultural Bureau has for some time past been sending young cinchona trees to various localities throughout the United States to determine whether they can be cultivated successfully in this country. No results have been yet reported, but a letter from Prof. A. L. Kennedy, of Philadelphia, on the necessity for cultivating the cinchona tree in the United States was recently read in Congress. That gentleman bases his views on the jeopardy in which the plantations of cinchona are placed, and the efforts making by Holland and England to provide plantations of their own in the east. Just what jeopardizes the Peruvian bark plantations the Professor does not state. He does say, however, that Congress is doubtless fully ware of that to which he refers.